THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.
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Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872.

Meeting of the State Conservative Executive Committee—Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, June 7th.

The meeting of the State Conservative Executive Committee, in session here today, is largely attended.

Plans were matured for a successful canvass of the State and Delegates for the State at large, to the Baltimore Convention, were appointed as follows:

Gen. A. M. Scales, of Rockingham, alternate, F. H. Busbee, of Wake; Hon. John Manning, Jr., of Chatham, alternate, T. B. Venable, of Granville; Henry G. Williams, of Nash, alternate, J. L. Robinson, of Macon; Jos. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover, alternate, W. J. Yates, of Charlotte.

COLUMBUS AND ROBESON.—From a dispatch to the JOURNAL yesterday, from Fair Bluff, we learn that Col. Neill A. McLean, of Robeson, has been nominated to the Senate for the district composed of the counties of Columbus and Robeson.—This is a most excellent nomination and will be sure to call out a full vote in August.

Philadelphia Convention.

We publish on our first page a report of the proceedings of GRANT'S Convention. Mr. COLFAX'S smile doubtless lacks a trifle of being as "child-like and bland" as it was a few days ago; indeed, we rather suspect it may be slightly "pensive."

The following are the names of North Carolinians who occupied official positions in the Convention.

Permanent President—Thomas Settle, late C. S. A.

Committee on Credentials—James L. Helper.

Committee on Permanent Organization—J. H. Harris, colored.

Committee on Resolutions—J. H. Hood, colored.

Committee on Rules—George H. Brown.

Vice President—Edward Cantwell, late C. S. A.

Secretary—Q. A. Sykes, colored.

It will be seen that notwithstanding our "colored troops fought nobly" in defence of the "old flag," they are always assigned places of little honor and less profit, and have often to stand back for men whose best efforts were expended in what they now term treason and rebellion against the best government the world ever saw. Our colored friends have our sincere sympathy. Colored men and carpet-baggers to the rear—scallawags to the front, is the battle cry, even at Philadelphia.

Grant.

The renomination of General Grant on yesterday by the Philadelphia Convention, clears away any shadow of doubt that may have lingered on our minds upon one of the main points in the Presidential campaign. It is now a fixed fact whom we have to fight against. We know our man. He is the representative and exemplar of every form of official misconduct and incompetency. He has violated the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land. He has violated the plainest provisions of international law. He has been guilty of "nepotism" to a degree that leaves upon the country the impression that he considers the Administration of the Government a mine to be sedulously worked for his own benefit and that of his family and connections. He has been guilty of "gift-taking" of the most unexampled sort and of giving offices in return for gifts, to the great disgrace and scandal of the country. He has been guilty of a constant neglect of official duties that combined with ignorance and incapacity in civil affairs has led to unparalleled corruption.

Upon the information of a set of spies and informers he has suspended the great writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and in every way has sought to transform our government of free democratic institutions into a military despotism, in which the bayonet and the bullet shall rule supreme. This is the man whom the Radical officeholder's Convention have put forward as a candidate for our suffrages. As he has administered the government in the past so will he administer it in the future. Our liberties, indeed our very lives, depend upon the success of our efforts to beat him. In view of this fact, it well becomes us to consider how, most certainly, this man and his party can be overthrown. Fortunately we find an element of the Republican party that is unwilling to support General Grant, and sufficiently large, acting in concert with the Democrats, to defeat him. A Convention or Mass Meeting of these Liberal Republicans, as they call themselves, put forward Mr. GREELEY as the strongest representative man of that element. There seems, however, to be a disposition on the part of others, at the North, to bring forward Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to dispute the ground with him. The indications now are that Mr. ADAMS will be formally presented as a Liberal Republican candidate, and that to show his strength, demonstrations will be made prior to the Baltimore Convention, with the view of influencing that body in his favor.

Very few, if any, papers or individuals now at the North advocate a straightout Democratic nomination at Baltimore. The probable fight before that body seems to be narrowing down to a contest as to the relative strength of certain men with the Liberal Republican masses. It this be so we are inclined to think that the weight of testimony, growing out of the fact, mainly if not entirely, of his nomination at Cincinnati, will be in favor of Mr. GREELEY, and that we ought to support him rather than Mr. ADAMS or any other man no more acceptable to us originally than either of these two gentlemen.

If we are to take a Liberal Republican as our candidate at all, and we do not see how it can be avoided under the circumstances, it seems to us it will certainly be the part of prudence to take a regular nominee, with a compact organization at his back, if any such there be, than any self-appointed or irregularly appointed candidate. In a very short while now the political atmosphere will clear up. The renomination of General GRANT will render it necessary for all Republicans to define their positions. Now is the time for Liberal Republicans, desiring Democratic nomination, to show their hands. We are frank to say that so far as we are concerned, we are for the strongest man.

Still they Come.

There is another candidate for the Presidency in the field, MRS. VICTORIA WOODHULL having accepted the nomination recently tendered her.

In one point of view it might seem that VICTORIA was eminently qualified for bringing peace and harmony to a distracted country and healing its divisions and dissensions. She is, perhaps, the only living woman who has proved herself equal to the difficult and delicate task of maintaining friendly relations with two loving husbands while occupying the same house with them. It is true that one of these amiable gentlemen was not on duty, having been relieved by some friendly divorce court. Yet the fact that all three of these parties resided together upon terms mutually satisfactory, will go far to prove that the fair WOODHULL has elements of peace that her illustrious competitor, ULYSSES I., does not possess. ULYSSES only said "Let us have peace."—VICTORIA has actually illustrated and demonstrated it.

In another point of view the prospect of VICTORIA'S Presidency is not so pleasing, in that it foreshadows the probability of the oppressed people of America being called upon from their hard earnings to contribute to the support of a number of superannuated husbands lovingly quartered in the White House. Yet they will scarcely cost more than GRANT'S "nepotism." Let us have peace.

For the Journal.

Cooservative Meeting in Sampson County.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE,
SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

A Conservative Convention was held in Taylor's Bridge township, Sampson county, N. C., June 1st, 1872.

The Convention was called to order by calling Dr. C. T. Murphy to the Chair, and Josiah Robinson and W. G. Johnson were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman, on taking the Chair, explained the object of the meeting in an able, warm and feeling manner, which was to select delegates to represent this township in a County Convention to be held in Clinton, June 22d, 1872.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That five delegates and five alternates be selected to represent this township in the County Convention to be held June 22d, in Clinton.

Whereupon Pat. Merritt, G. W. Moseley, P. H. Murphy, Henry Matthews and C. J. Williams were selected as delegates; and J. Vann, W. Fryar, E. C. Smith, G. W. Robinson, and A. H. Merritt were selected as alternates.

Resolved, That all the alternates and as many Conservative citizens as can, are requested to attend and paticipate in the deliberations of the Convention.

On motion of G. W. Robinson, it was

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. C. T. Murphy, our able and faithful Senator; also, Jas. R. Maxwell, our faithful Representative, for their fidelity and untiring vigilance in guarding and protecting our section and State, and would recommend their renomination by the County Convention, should they allow their names to go before the Convention for such nominations.

On motion of Col. L. A. Powell, it was

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington JOURNAL and *Star* for publication.

JOSIAH ROBINSON, } Sec'ys.
W. G. JOHNSON, }

For the Journal.

Conservative-Democratic Meeting in the County of Onslow.

Pursuant to previous notice, the delegates elected from the different districts in the county, met at the Court House, in Jacksonville, on Monday, 3d day of June, 1872, to nominate county candidates, when the following proceedings were had.

On motion of Dr. E. W. Ward, Harvey Cose, Esq., was called to the Chair and James H. Foy appointed Secretary.

On taking the Chair, the Chairman explained in a few forcible remarks the object of the meeting.

It was then moved and carried that the Chairman appoint a County Executive Committee, to consist of ten persons, one from each old Captain's precinct. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz: Col. Simon B. Taylor, Messrs. Jesse W. Hardeson, H. H. Sandlin, Stephen Dixon, James H. Foy, R. W. Nixon, Wm. J. Mumford, E. W. Ward, Wm. P. Ward, Charles Gerock.

On motion of W. P. Ward, the roll was called, and it appeared that all the districts were represented, whereupon James H. Foy nominated John W. Shackelford, Esq., for the House of Representatives, which nomination was unanimously confirmed by the vote of the Convention.

The Convention then balloted for a Sheriff. Lewis O. Fonville, J. B. Frazel and Elijah Murrill having been placed in nomination, on the first ballot E. Murrill was declared duly nominated.

Mr. L. W. Harget, Esq., was then nominated as County Treasurer, and the following persons for County Commissioners, viz: Messrs. John Shepard, A. J. Murrill, E. H. Caston, W. P. Ward and Harvey Cox.

For Register of Deeds, Mr. Z. M. Coston was nominated by acclamation; for Coroner, Thos. J. Jarman; for County Surveyor, L. G. Woodward. After which John W. Shackelford, Esq., the nominee for the Legislature, being called for, came forward and accepted the nomination so unanimously tendered him, and entertained the meeting in a very happy manner.

Resolutions were then adopted endorsing the nominees of the Greensboro' Convention, together with the platform of principles as laid down, and pledging to each a hearty and enthusiastic support.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Franklin Thompson and other gentlemen.

On motion of Mr. H. H. Sandlin, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Wilmington JOURNAL and Goldsboro' *Messenger*, and that these papers be furnished with a copy of the proceedings, with a request that they be published.

There being no further business, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

By order of the Chairman:

J. H. FOY, Secretary.

The residence, barn, and out-buildings of Fred. Douglass, at Rochester, N. Y., were burned Sunday night, the fire originating in the barn. The library and $100 worth of furniture were saved.

The number of seals taken by the Alaska Company in 1871 was 19,077.

A gentleman of Alexandria, 72 years old, was presented by his wife, last week, with a fine boy.

Wilmington Journal.

Vol. 28. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872 No. 22.

Philadelphia Convention—Opening of the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5—The National Republican Convention assembled to-day, at noon, in the Academy of Music. The day outside was overcast with stormy clouds, and for a time there were apprehensions of a tempest, but beyond brisk winds and a light rain, the day proved pleasant enough. Within the Academy the scene was very grand. The four tiers of galleries were crowded with spectators, on the floor and stage were delegates, leading citizens, and a small army of reporters, and over all, from amidst overhanging banners, streamers, evergreen, arches, hanging flowers and wreaths, fell a flood of gas light from hundreds of jets. Two bands of music alternately beguiled the time with national airs, until a salvo of artillery without announced the hour fixed for the opening of the convention.

The convention was called to order, at 12:20 P. M., by ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, who said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: Elected according to the usage of the republican party in conventions held in every State, you have assembled for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the American people. You represent a party founded on the broadest principles of freedom, justice and humanity, and whose achievements have been the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. The promises made four years since of progress and reform have been faithfully fulfilled in the guaranty by the nation of equal rights to all, in the reduction of the public expenditures and the public debt, in the decrease of the public burdens, in the improvements of the public credit, in the establishment of the public faith that no act of repudiation shall ever stain the statute book, and in securing peace and order throughout the entire republic.

"You are summoned to declaree anew your fidelity to those principles and purposes which have brought such beneficent results to the nation. We will not fear that the people will desert those who have been faithful in their high trusts for other men and other organizations, although they may adopt our principles and promise to adhere to our policy. Let us go forward with confident faith that our cause will triumph, notwithstanding unexpected deflections, over all combinations, however skillfully planned, because in its continued success are centered the best interests and highest hopes of the country."

In conclusion, he called upon Rev. Alex. Reed, of Philadelphia, who delivered a prayer, asking the Divine blessings on the nation and this assemblage of representatives.

At the conclusion of the prayer, Mr. Claflin said: "Gentlemen of the Convention: I have the pleasure, by instructions of the National Committee, to present you Hon. Morton M. McMichael, of Philadelphia, as temporary Chairman."

ADDRESS OF HON. MORTON M'MICHAEL.

Mr. McMichael, on taking the Chair, said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the privilege to preside, even for the short period I shall enjoy that honor, over such an assemblage as this. I am the more gratified because, as a delegate from Pennsylvania and a resident of Philadelphia, it gives me an occasion to welcome you to our State and city, to say to you all how glad we are to have you among us, how careful we shall endeavor to promote your comfort while you remain with us, how desirous that when you leave us you will leave with such impressions as will induce you frequently to return. [Applause.] Under any circumstances the presence of so many distinguished men gathered from all parts of this mighty land, which grows and stretches so rapidly that in these recurring quadrennial convocations new States, new Territories, and, in this case, happily for the cause of humanity and progress, a new race, new at least in the possession of political rights and civil functions, and soon to be endowed with all the attributes of equality, are represented.—[Applause.] Under any circumstances your presence would be to us a source of satisfaction, and it is especially so in view of the purpose which has brought you hither.

"The malcontents who recently met at Cincinnati were without a constituency, the democrats who are soon to meet at Baltimore will be without a principle. The former having no motive in common but personal disappointment, attempted a fusion of the repealing elements, which has resulted in an explosion. The latter, degraded from the high estate they once occupied, propose an abandonment of their identity, which means death. Unlike the first, you are the authentic exponents of a great national organization, based upon principle 'firm as the marble, founded as the rock and as broad and general as the air.' Unlike the last, your object is to preserve, not to destroy; and, gentlemen, differing from both these in character and aims, you will differ no less in the nature of your deliberations. On the subject which has most perplexed and must continue to perplex their councils, in yours, rather let me say in ours, there will be absolute harmony. With us the selection of a presidential candidate is a foregone conclusion. [Long and tumultuous cheers.] In that regard the people have decided for us in advance, and we have only to put their will into proper shape by formally nominating Ulysses S. Grant. [Cheers.] And with the blessing of God we shall not only make that nomination without demur, without debate, without dissent, but we shall make it under such auspices as will ensure its complete and abundant ratification at the polls.—[Cheers.]

[When the name of Grant was mentioned as that which would carry with it the full strength of the people of the country delegates rose *en masse*, with cheers and waving of hats and clapping of hands. As the chairman took his seat the academy rang with cheers for Grant.]

The following were appointed temporary secretaries: John W. Newlin, of New Jersey, John R. Hulburd, of West Virginia, and Hiram Potter, Jr., of Florida.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The chairman ordered a call of the roll of the States for the nomination of the committee on credentials. The committee having been announced the roll of States was then called for the nomination of a committee on permanent organization.

The chair stated that rooms had been provided for committees in adjoining halls, and suggested that those already appointed retire at once for consultation.

A delegate from Kansas moved to defer the appointment of committee on resolutions until after a permanent organization. Lost.

Mr. Popham, of West Virginia, moved that committees on resolutions and rules both be named on a call of States. Carried. The roll was called and the committee was announced.

SPEECH OF GENERAL LOGAN.

General John A. Logan having appeared in one of the boxes, he was loudly called upon for a speech, and after some time he came forward amid great applause and addressed the convention. He did not think, however, that this was a proper time or place for him to make a speech.—[A voice, "We want a few words from Logan." Laughter.] General Logan remarked that if the people had witnessed the enthusiasm of the convention at the name of General Grant, it would gladden their hearts. After four years of trial there was more enthusiasm for General Grant than when his name was first presented for the presidency. It only proved that he had done well and deserved the enconium, "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, we will make thee ruler over many."—[Loud cheers, amid which General Logan retired.]

REMARKS OF HON. GERRIT SMITH.

Mr. Spencer, at the instance of the New York delegation, called upon their oldest and most venerable member to speak for them to the Convention. He referred to the Hon. Gerrit Smith. [Great applause and calls for Smith.] Music, "Hail to the Chief," as Mr. Smith proceeded to the platform. The chairman presented him amid cheers. He said the time had nearly come again when the American people were to choose their President. Who shall it be? [Voices "Grant."] I think I agree with you, because Grant is the saviour of his country, and has blessed it in peace.

He referred to Grant's memorable services when the nation almost despaired of success in the war, and stated his persistent policy, which achieved a final victory and the surrender of the rebels. Grant had blessed the country, and now we want to give him time to finish the work by crushing the Ku-Klux and saving the negro. Having proved a good President once, he will make a good one for a second term, just as Lincoln, the second saviour of the country, had been re-elected, and so will be Grant, the third saviour of the country. He told how signally had failed all efforts to show him corrupt in anything. He may have made some mistakes, but he is honest, true and pure. We want Grant four years longer, until the anti-slavery battle shall have been entirely fought out. He is doing well, and we need him until we reach the final triumph in the great struggle. [Cheers.]

SENATOR MORTON DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT AND THE KU-KLUX LAW.

Cries for Senator Morton were made. He came forward and took a seat on the front of the stage. On being introduced to the audience he was cheered.

He said that he saw evidence here of victory in November. The enthusiasm here was not manufactured, it was spontaneous. The republican party has the great mission of taking care of the interests of this country. It is not a worshipper of men. It holds fast to principles, not men. We only do honor to the pioneers of republican principles only so long as they are true to the cause. When a pioneer falls he falls further than any one else. Some claim the paternity of our party, and therefore they have a right to kill it just as certain ancients used to claim the right to kill their own offspring. [Laughter and cries of Greeley.] Now we deny the paternity, but if we were to admit it we should deny their murderous conclusions. [Cheers]

He urged that the duty of the Republican party was to improve the credit and finances of the country. We shall bring the currency up to the highest standard by further faithful and judicious administration and a gradual reduction of the public debt. The platform of the Republican party is to be found in its history for the past ten years, and the acts of this administration.—[Cheers.] Still our work is unfinished.—The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments must be so established that they shall be recognized by all parties without question. We must establish fully the rights of colored men in this country so that they shall be conceded by all parties, and the colored men shall have the full enjoyment of all their civil as well as political rights. [Applause.] Until then our mission will not be done. It will not be finished so long as the Ku-Klux organization exists. [Applause.] That organization will spring into life again unless we have the proper legislation administered by a bold, strong government, to protect our fellow-citizens absolutely, [applause,] just as we insist upon the protection of the lives and liberty of American citizens in foreign lands.—Shall it be said that we insist on their protection in every land save our own? [Applause, and cries of "No, no,"] Mr. Morton proceeded to vindicate the Ku Klux law.—He claimed that the President had executed and not abused it, and that it had effected a greater amount of good in the least space of time than any law ever enacted. We only want honest fair elections, that all men of all parties and creeds may have unrestricted enjoyment of political rights, and the Ku Klux law looks to the securement of that also. He eulogized the republican party as the one which had saved the country in the past, and by which it must be preserved in the future. Break it down, and what security have you that any other will carry out and complete its work. Sometimes a great light is extinguished—some one whom we have trusted falls by the wayside—but we should not falter or pause. The principle of the party are greater than any—aye, of all of its leaders. [Cheers.] It is said that President Grant has committed errors. Admit it, and we say that his errors have been trivial, and any man who thinks that for that or any other reason he can break up the republican party, commits a great blunder. [Laughter and cheers.] The man that tries this will utterly fail, and will pass away unnoticed and forgotten. Stand fast by your principles. You will, to-morrow, nominate General Grant. He has told you that he had no policy save the will of the people. He has redeemed that pledge.—[Cheers.] The general judgment is better than the opinion of any one man, and the Executive who follows the general judgment will be the wisest, and will best subserve the public interests. If Gen. Grant ever becomes recreant to the republican principles, he will pass away under public condemnation just as others have passed away who became recreant and unworthy of trust.

EX-GOVERNOR ORR, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A delegate from South Carolina expressed the gratification with which he had heard Gerritt Smith, and now asked that the South be heard through ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina.

Governor Orr took the platform and pledged his State for the ticket. He referred to the slanders to which President Grant had been subjected, and compared his experience in this respect with that of Washington and Jackson, and eulogized the President, whose re-election he considered a necessity. If Grant had failed as President, he (the speaker) liked such failures. He claimed the administration was a success at home and abroad, dilated at some length on the operations of Ku Kluxism in South Carolina, sustained the Ku Klux legislation, and claimed that the laws had been fairly and firmly executed.

President Grant, he said, did not act until the Legislature of South Carolina passed resolutions calling upon him to send the forces of the United States government there to give them protection. With reference to this Ku Klux law, President Grant has to execute the law. It was in the statute book and he was called upon to execute it by that tribunal which had the right to call upon him. He didn't pass the law. How did it come to be passed? Was it not in the thunders of the New York Tribune day after day and week after week, rung into the ears of Congress demanding that they should pass some such law to give protection to them, and now when the law is passed and has been executed in mercy and firmness, how stands my old friend Greeley? He has turned around now and denounces Grant and the Ku Klux law for its enormities. Judge Bond, who has discharged his duties with great fidelity there, has administered this law firmly and mercifully, and although you hear so much clamor of the people being cast into prison for their not being able to procure bail, what is the result of the trials? There have been about seven trials at the two courts, one an acquittal, one a mistrial, and five convictions. These are the results, and yet to show the extent of it and how conclusive the proof was, this was not made up of manufactured testimony, testimony of suborned witnesses.

More than sixty of these unfortunate people who have been indicted have voluntarily come forward and pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against them. Now when the facts come to be understood, I should suppose that so far from being an element of weakness against the President, it would be an element of strength. He closed with the prediction that Grant and his associate on the ticket to be nominated would be triumphantly elected.

"THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS."

Gov. Oglesby, called upon as the next Governor of Illinois, advanced to the platform. He paid a glowing compliment to Gerrit Smith, who, he said, stood before the Convention to-day the impersonation of American dignity and benevolence. He referred to him also as the great agitator who, long before the Republican party was born, had championed the rights of the downtrodden at a time when most of us all were young and useless. [Cheers.] The speaker eloquently eulogized Grant, and expressed his grief when a Senator from the noble State that rocked the early cradle of Liberty pronounced against President Grant the insulting sentence that he had been once a tanner. [Cheers.]

He eloquently sketched the President's history as a cadet, as a laboring man, as a soldier, as a general, as the saviour of his country, and its President. [The speaker was frequently interrupted by immense applause.] General Grant, he said, has been an enigma from birth, and to-day he is purer, greater and nobler still than we have ever thought him. He was speaking for Illinois, which gave the immortal Lincoln. [Great cheers.] He desired to express the utmost confidence in President Grant's high patriotism, good sense and purity. We have perfect confidence in him, and will trust him four years longer without a suspicion or doubt. [Great applause.]

GOVERNOR HAWLEY, OF CONNECTICUT.

There were great cries for Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, who was brought forward and took the platform amid the wildest cheering.

He thanked the convention for its kindness, but begged to be excused at this time from making any remarks, and to be permitted to call for the report of the committee on permanent organization. [Considerable confusion, with calls for the report and for various speakers.]

SPEECHES BY COLORED DELEGATES.

A delegate from California asked that the colored race might be heard through one of its own members. [Applause.]

Wm. H. Grey, of Arkansas, came to the platform, a medium-sized colored man, genteel in appearance. He said this was probably the first instance in which had appeared before a national convention a representative of that oppressed race which had lived among us for two hundred and fifty years, and had been so recently lifted, through the grace of God, by the hand of man out of their political degradation.

He proceeded with some well-timed remarks, in clear and educated phrase, delivered in good style. He gracefully complimented Gerrit Smith, whom he had seen for the first time to-day, and the sight of whom had revived his faith in that humanity which is divine. He advocated the nomination of Grant, whose name was a tower of strength in the South, and the only name which repentent rebels respect. [Great cheers.] The great problem to be worked out by the republican party was not yet solved, nor its duties ended. In the South the common civilities of life were withheld from the colored people. They demanded their civil rights and proper respect. There were two classes of men whom the colored people feared. They were the people who hated them, and the people who loved them too well. [Laughter.]

The colored people of the South are a unit for Grant. [Cheers.] He was afraid that if Greeley, like Abraham of old, took Hagar instead of Sarah, the colored people could not afford to go for him. [Laughter and cheers.] The colored people knew that there was no chance for them outside the Republican party. With all their ignorance they were Grant men from Arkansas to Mexico. [Applause.] He prayed to God that the Republican party would keep the organization intact and that victory would perch upon its standard.

Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, member of Congress, was next called out. He stood here, with the colleagues of his race, as the monuments of the accomplishment of emancipation, and as a living example of the justice of the American people. He pledged earnest co-operation and the support of 900,000 colored votes to the work of this convention. [Applause.] The colored people intended to assist in securing to all citizens equal protection of the law, not abroad but at home. [Applause.]

Mr. Harris, colored, of North Carolina, responded to a call, but said that he had no intention to do more than acknowledge the kindness of the Convention, and pledged his State to give a good account of herself when the republican vote comes to be counted in November. The political salvation of not only the negroes, but of all the workingmen of the South are bound up in the success of the republican party.—Nominate Grant and we will make such a clean sweep that Greeley and liberal republicanism will be nowhere. We are ignorant, we have little education, but we know by instinct where our interests lie, and the name of no man can delude us into treachery to principle. [Great cheers.]

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Gen. Albright, Chairman of the committee on Permanent Organization, reported for permanent President, Thos. Settle, of North Carolina.

Mr. McMichael then presented the permanent President, as follows: I have the honor to announce to the Convention, that Judge Settle has just been unanimously elected permanent President of this body, and will now take his seat.

Judge Settle came forward, and when quiet was restored, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the distinction of presiding over the deliberations of the greatest party in the greatest power on earth, and I accept it, not so much on any personal tribute to myself, but as the right hand of fellowship extended from our magnanimous sisters of the North to the erring, wayward, punished, regenerated, patriotic sisters of the South. [Applause]

We have high duties to perform. We have assembled to name the man who shall administer the laws of the great Republic for the next four years. But our duties are plain. We should be recreant to every trust, and fail to respond to the vibrations of every patriotic heart, if we do not with one voice name the soldier and patriot, U. S. Grant, for the next Presidency. [Applause.] We of the South recognize and demand him as a necessity. We know that it is a necessity; necessary for the law and order of that portion of the country. It is a necessity to the freedom of all men. [Applause.]

It is not proper that I should detain you with extended remarks this evening. I shall, therefore, assume the duties you have imposed upon me, and shall be very glad of the opportunity to address you at greater length later in the session, and when our labors shall have closed.

The motion to adjourn until 10 to-morrow was then put and carried.

Bernard O'Connell attempted to act as peace-maker in a row between Henry Dugan and Pat McCourt in New York on Sunday night, and was shot on the head with a chisel by Dugan and killed.

The best way to use a mad-stone, so as to fend off hydrophobia, is to throw it with great violence at the dog before he bites you.

Mr. Wilcox, of New Haven, put a $500 bond in a straw bed, and his wife burned it up. The loss comes upon him like a wet blanket.

AILEEN'S LOVE.

BY FRANCIS HENSHAW BADEN.

Ralph Livingston was one of fortune's most favored children; young, in good health, handsome, and very rich.

Ralph was the only child of a widowed mother, and the last representative of an old and proud race. He was a universal favorite.

Mrs. Livingston knew the time was coming when her son would marry, and so she thought to anticipate his choice by selecting a wife for him; fearing his heart might settle on one not agreeable to her. She felt jealous of every pretty girl in town, and feared them—save one right at home. But then Aileen was not beautiful, and, of course, she had no idea of the girl who was friendless, a dependent on her bounty, as one to connect, even in thought, with her son.

No, Aileen, poor child! was not to be feared. She waited on Ralph; read to him; learned difficult songs, that he might easily catch the air, and sing them to other girls; listened to his eulogies on the beauty, grace and sweetness of Lilly, Rose, or Violet, which ever he chanced to be the best pleased with at the time.

Before Aileen knew Ralph's nature so well, she would steal away to her room and weep as if her little heart would break—why, she would never acknowledge even to herself—when he would talk to her of the girl he admired so much. But after a time Aileen could listen and smile, for she felt his heart knew not the mighty power.

Ada Whiting, the daughter of her dearest friend, was the choice of Mrs. Livingston, and so she set herself about to have it as she wished. Fortune favored her just then. Mrs. Whiting's health being very feeble, her physicians advised a winter South. Ada was much averse to going, and so it was an easy task for Mrs. Livingston to persuade Mr. and Mrs. Whiting to leave their daughter to her love and care. And so the beautiful Ada became one of Mrs. Livingston's family.

Ada was beautiful, truly; perfect in form and features, with a shower of golden ringlets; a complexion fair, and as delicately tinted as the pearly sea shell; eyes as blue as the summer sky—and languishing eyes, that ever glowed with the same soft, sweet light.

Never were two women more dissimilar than Ada Whiting and Aileen Wild. And when Mrs. Livingston saw them standing together, she thought how much Ada's beauty was enhanced by the contrast; for Aileen was a pale, sallow little thing, whom no one had ever thought pretty, and beside the fair beauty that Mrs. Livingston had determined should be her daughter, the poor protege appeared very plain-looking.

But Aileen had eyes that would have won for any woman that had a little tact, and with the aid of art, the reputation of a beauty—eyes so large and dark, with a world of love and passion glowing away down in their depths.

Mrs. Livingston was well satisfied with the prospet of affairs. She had but little doubt of the final success of her plan.

There was one thing, however, that Mrs. Livingston did not like, and felt the necessity of warning Ralph against it. It was this, that when he would intend to read for the entertainment of Ada and his mother, he would invariably ask, "Where is Aileen?" and wait until she was sent for and came.

"Why do you do so, Ralph?" Mrs. Livingstone asked. "Ada will think you rather more attentive to Aileen than is necessary, under the circumstances. In fact, it looks as if you read more particularly for Aileen's benefit. And last night I noticed, and so must Ada, that you commenced your reading with only one auditor, and that neither your mother nor her guest."

"Did I? Well, mother, really I was very remiss; but—. Well, the truth is Aileen not only appreciates the subject, but shows it. Ada alters all sentiments, no matter how varied, with the same sweet expression of eye and tongue. Why, mother, the most glowing descriptions, passionate and pathetic appeals that ever flowed from inspired poet's brain, fail to draw forth from her an exclamation other than, "it's pretty, is it not?" while Aileen's dark face lights up, her glorious eyes sparkle and glow with inspiration caught from the poem, and she expresses her appreciation in words that would satisfy the ambition of the most exacting author. That is why I love to read to her. She absolutely throws off the little plain face, and grows really beautiful at such times, answered Ralph, while his mother gazed, really amazed at his words and manner. At length, after a moment's pause, she said:

"One who did not understand you, Ralph, would be in doubt which of the two you were in love with. Let me advise you my son, to be careful. Aileen might be foolish enough to misinterpret your feelings and actions, and Ada might withdraw her favor."

Ralph was about to answer, when a sigh, a rustle of dress caught his ear, and starting up, he said:

"Do not worry mother, I'll do what is right."

He walked out of the conservatory and looked around, but no one was visible.—His mother had started a train of thought that had never been touched before, and he wandered off from the house, and threw himself down on a shady mound to commune with his own heart.

Yes, he must know himself. Did he love Ada? And Aileen—what of her?—Never for a moment had he thought of her, except as she was his friend, his confidant, she would not misunderstand his kindness. His mother's counsel was needless. Ada loved him, he felt sure; and although he had never told her so, he had certainly given her reason to believe he loved her.—Yes, he must do what was right—what Ada, his mother, and the world expected. Absorbed in thought, he continued.

With this determination he sought Ada, told his love, and won her promise to be his. He believed himself happy, but one thing marring his pleasure. Could she love as another might? What if poverty, or danger of any kind threatened, would she brave all for him?

Ah! the trial came soon enough. A dreaded disease came upon him. Servants fled; friends came not; and when he called for Ada to come and cool his fevered brow, the good doctor tried to soothe him, and hide the shameful truth. She too had fled—among the first.

Oh, how he suffered! No gentle hand to soothe, no loving voice to whisper words of comfort! Dying alone! and then his heart knew but one wish of earth—to see Aileen. Yet he breathed it not. She must not come near to him to breathe the fatal air. Lying thinking of her he felt a soft little hand pressed gently on his brow. She was with him, kneeling by his side.

"Aileen! Aileen! darling, away! away!" he cried. "Do you know his death here?"

"No, Ralph. 'Tis life to be with you," she answered, pressing her lips to his and inhaling his death-bearing breath.

She stayed by him, clung to him. Death was robbed of his terrors then. The last sound that fell on his ear was an agonizing cry for Aileen, as they strove to draw her from him.

"I will! I will!" she cried.

And Ralph Livingston [illegible] from death, but his [illegible] Ada and Aileen both stood by; the first pale and trembling; the other pale too, but with a look of determination and courage. On the ground, a few paces from her feet, lay a frightful, venomous snake, stunned by the force with which she had thrown it down.

In a moment, Ralph, as if by instinct, knew all. And Ada in the same sweet emotionless manner, told that they had come to hunt for him, by his mother's desire, and found him sleeping. And she had stooped down to waken him, when she discovered the dreadful snake stealing round his neck. She ran away so frightened. And Aileen went up—although she told her it would surely bite her—and caught it close up by the head, drew it off and dashed it to the ground.

Ralph's dream flashed back to his mind so vividly then! and he felt toward Aileen as he had never before, and much relieved to be sure that he was not bound to the cold, beautiful girl beside him, and believed if she should ever be his, it would be as in the dream. If danger threatened, she would fly. While Aileen—dear, noble, loving Aileen!—he knew she would never desert the man who called her his. She would cling by to save, or die with him.

Turning to Aileen, he said:

"Thank you, you are a brave little woman, Aileen! You may have saved my life."

There was a tone of deep emotion in his voice which caused Aileen to raise her eyes to his. She saw in them something that made her heart leap with a wild bound of joy. And she was happier than ever in her life before.

She had been in a distant part of the conservatory that morning, and heard much of the conversation between Ralph and his mother. It was her sigh that Ralph had heard. Oh, how miserable had life appeared to the poor child! She little dreamed how soon the cloud would pass away.

Ralph was very quiet after their return to the house. He could not banish from his mind the occurrence which had so plainly shown him the difference in the character of the girls. He was disappointed in Ada, and something almost amounting to dislike was stealing into his heart against her; while Aileen was growing hourly dearer to him.

How pretty she looked that evening, he thought. And indeed Mrs. Livingston gazed at her, and wondered what had come over the girl to make her look so bright and happy. Ralph longed to be with her alone. He found an opportunity during the evening. After again thanking her, he said:

"Did you not know how deadly was the bite?"

"Certainly. That was the reason I hastened to get it off," she said.

"Did you not think of the danger to yourself, Aileen?"

"Oh, yes. I thought of everything.

"And you feared not?"

"Only for you, Ralph."

"Aileen, the man who wins your heart will have a priceless jewel! I believe you would die for one that you loved."

Her face grew paler than usual then.—She was striving to still the wild throbbing of her heart, and hide its secret too.

"Would you not, Aileen?" he asked.

"Would not any woman?" she returned, veiling her eyes.

"Aileen, if you had known that snake would have bitten you would you have touched it—have braved death for me?" he asked, striving to catch her eye.

She spoke not, nor looked on him.

"Aileen, you must answer me," he said, putting forth his hand and clasping hers.

"You have no right to insist—to speak thus to me," she answered, still evading his gaze.

"I have, Aileen, the right to know the heart of the woman I love! Now look at me, and see if I am not speaking the truth!"

"Will you answer me now, Aileen?" he asked, opening his arms.

"You know! you know!" she sobbed. He caught her to his bosom, and said:

"My own darling! I do know! My brave little Aileen!"

Mrs. Livingston was dreadfully disappointed. But her boys, will was her law, and she accepted as gracefully as possible what she could not avert.

Many of his friends, no doubt, marvelled at his choice of a wife, and he knew it, he cared not; for to him Aileen is more than beautiful. The thought of testing her love never enters his mind. He knows its worth—its depth.

If Ada had an affection for Ralph it did not linger with her long. In a few weeks it was transferred to another—one who was so proud of his beautiful wife that he was content with such love as she gave him.

Cousin Sally Dillard.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

[Cousin Sally Dillard is a story that must not die, and as it has been some time since the public have been called upon to laugh over its exquisite ridiculousness, we will give it a start again:]

SCENE.—A court of justice in South Carolina.

A beardless disciple of Themis rises and thus addresses the court: "May it please your worship and you gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad I will not say), to exercise myself in legal disquisition, it has never befallen me to be obliged to prosecute so direfully marked an assault. A more wilful, violent and dangerous battery, and finally a more diabolical breach of the peace, has seldom happened in a civilized country, and I dare say it seldom has been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feelings, as this which took place over at Captain Rice's in this county; but you will hear from the witnesses."

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed: One said that he heard the noise but did not see the fight; another that he saw the row, but did not know who struck first, and another that he was very drunk and couldn

THE JOURNAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN

The JOURNAL will be furnished from the present time, through the State and Presidential Campaigns, to CLUBS of Five and upwards, for the prices stated below. The Papers will be furnished for the State Campaign until the 15th August, and for the Presidential Campaign until the 15th of November. The CASH will be required in advance.

Campaign Terms of the Journal.

State Campaign.

5	Copies Weekly Journal	$ 1 50
10	" " "	2 50
20	" " "	4 00
5	Copies Daily Journal	$ 6 00
10	" " "	10 00

Presidential Campaign.

5	Copies Weekly Journal	$ 4 00
10	" " "	7 50
20	" " "	14 00
5	Copies Daily Journal	$17 00
10	" " "	30 00
20	" " "	50 00

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872.

FOR GOVERNOR:
AUGUSTUS S. MERRIMON.
OF BUNCOMBE.
For Lieut. Governor:
JOHN HUGHES.
Of Craven.

For Attorney General:
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
Of Mecklenburg.
For Secretary of State:
JOHN A. WOMACK,
Of Chatham.
For State Treasurer:
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.
For Auditor:
COLLETT LEVENTHORPE,
Of Caldwell
For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
NEREUS MENDENHALL,
Of Guilford.
For Superintendent of Public Works:
JOSEPH H. SEPARK,
Of Wake.

FOR CONGRESS.
Alfred M. Waddell
OF NEW HANOVER.

Clubs! Clubs!

We return thanks to friends in Carteret, Columbus, Robeson and Sampson counties for clubs to the JOURNAL.

Better Times Ahead.

Peace and quiet seem probable, for Congress has adjourned and Grant has gone to Long Branch.

The White House is vacant. There is hope for Constitutional government during the dog days, and a settlement of the Alabama claims. Congress adjourned night before last, and Grant went to Long Branch yesterday morning. Martial law is abolished until cool weather.

Let us have peace.

State Canvass.

Major JOHN HUGHES, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Major JOHN W. GRAHAM, candidate for Public Treasurer, will address the people at the following times and places:

Tarboro	Saturday,	15th June.
Greenville	Tuesday,	18th "
Kinston	Thursday,	20th June.
Clarksville	Saturday,	22nd "

Conservative Caucus—Sixth Congressional District.

Hon. THOMAS S. ASHE, candidate for Congress, and Colonel WALTER L. STEELE, candidate for Presidential Elector, will address the people in the Sixth Congressional District as follows. Other appointments will hereafter be announced. Speaking will begin at 10 o'clock:

Lumberton	Monday,	17th June.
Laurinburg	Wednesday,	19th "
McGilead, Montgy co.	Friday,	21st "
Troy	Saturday,	22d "
Albemarle	Monday,	24th "
Big Lick	Tuesday,	25th "
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus	Wednesday,	26th "
Concord	Thursday,	27th "
Rancune, Union co.	Saturday,	29th "

Davidson College.

The Annual Commencement Exercises at Davidson College will take place during the week beginning June 23d. The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. CHARLES PHILLIPS, Professor of Mathematics of the College. The Rev. Mr. MACK will preach the Missionary Sermon on Sunday.

General J. B. GORDON, of Georgia, is the Orator before the Eumenean and Philanthropic Societies, and Rev. J. D. BURKHEAD, of Athens, Ga., is the Spokesman for the Alumni on Wednesday. The Representatives of the two Societies will make their bows before the public on Wednesday night.

Thursday of Commencement week will, according to universal custom, be devoted to the solemnities of the graduation of the Seniors.

Robeson County.

The Conservative County Convention for Robeson met on Monday, at Lumberton, and made the following nominations:

House of Representatives—W. S. Norment and T. A. McNeill.
Sheriff—Rod. McMillan.
Register—S. E. Ward.
S. C. Clerk—D. Bethune.
Commissioners—J. T. Pope, H. F. Pittman, Neill McNeill, D. S. Morrison and Eli Wishart.

Col. N. A. McLean has accepted the nomination for Senator from the district composed of Columbus and Robeson, and will make a vigorous canvass. Dr. R. M. Norment, late Senator from Robeson, has declared himself an independent candidate. We learn that he will only get the Radical vote. We regret this step of Dr. Norment's, as we regard it only as a start into the Radical camp.

The only persons in North Carolina now banned are Hons. W. A. Graham, Z. B. Vance, Burton Craige, W. N. H. Smith and Generals D. H. Hill and Robert Ransom.

It is remarkable with how little thought newspaper publishers give circulation to such items as the above, which we find in a city cotemporary, and have seen in several of our State exchanges. There is hardly a town of any size in North Carolina, in which there is not one or more persons "now banned." For instance in Wilmington we recall Captain J. N. MAFFITT, Major J. H. HILL, Captain F. H. CAMERON, and probably others, who are still within the proscriptions of the Fourteenth Amendment. We can recall the names of many others throughout the State.

According to our recollection the Hon. W. N. H. SMITH does not come within the exceptions to the Amnesty act, but is relieved thereby. Colonel H. M. SHAW was the member of the 36th and 37th Congress from the First District, we think, but in this we may be mistaken.

Governor Caldwell and the Arming of Colored Troops.

The commissioning and arming of a company of colored troops, in this city, by Governor CALDWELL, is exciting attention within and without the State.

If there were no other reason for the very general feeling in regard to this matter, the recent murder of Colonel FRANK M. WISHART would be a sufficient one.

Colonel WISHART was a prominent and useful citizen, and possessed all the virtues that adorn men in their relations in private life. A tried and proved soldier upon many a hard-fought battle-field, he has established a reputation for indomitable courage, undisturbed self-possession, and imperturbable coolness. Ever careful and watchful of the interest and comfort of his men, and prompt, skillful, brave and efficient in the discharge of every duty, whether in camp or field, in bivouac or in battle, he was a favorite alike with those whom he commanded and those whom he obeyed. He was no ordinary man.

The same qualities that made him a good soldier in war, made WISHART a good citizen in peace. He was living in a community that had known him from boyhood, surrounded by comrades who had fought with him, and under him and over him.—His worth and his excellence, as a citizen and a soldier, were well and widely known. It is not surprising, then, that the cold-blooded, deliberate murder of such a man should attract attention to all the circumstances connected therewith. People naturally recall the fact that his murder is only the latest of a long-continued series of murders committed by the same known band of outlaws; that the Chief Magistrate of the State has declared persistently his want of authority to organize the military power of the county to put down these men openly setting its laws at defiance. It would be strange if men who knew and loved WISHART as a citizen, and who were bound to him by all those ties that link together men who have fought and marched side by side for years, should be indignant that, ere his blood was dry upon the ground, CALDWELL, who avowed himself to be without authority to organize militia in Robeson, where there was need for them, should commission a company of colored troops in the city of Wilmington, where there was no need for them. The blood of WISHART cries to Heaven for vengeance and for punishment upon his murderers.

Who is responsible for his murder? Let Governor CALDWELL ponder well what his answer will be at the great day of Judgment when called upon to account for his refusal to use the means in his power to extirpate the outlaws ere they assassinated the gallant WISHART!

But it is asserted in behalf of the Governor, that he "had full legal authority to issue the arms, but that he has no authority to organize and call into active service the militia of the State."

If there be any law that authorizes the Governor to commission a company and to issue arms, but which forbids him to organize the militia, we will be glad to have it pointed out. Governor CALDWELL seeks to throw the responsibility upon the Legislature, and says he has been stripped of power. It is time for him to come to the book. Let him show, if he can, any law that takes away from the Governor of the State a single power over the militia that his predecessors before the war possessed. If there be such a law it is upon the Statute Book. Let it be produced.

Raleigh.

We had the pleasure of spending a day or two in Raleigh last week, and were gratified to see the spirit of improvement still active in that city. Raleigh has improved more during the past few years than any place in North Carolina, at least so far as the number and character of its buildings afford any indication. And still the good work goes on. We noticed several buildings, both stores and dwellings, of a very superior character in the course of erection. The appearance of the city generally, the vehicles of the farmers, both for personal conveyance and for transportation, and the life and energy visible on all hands indicate a prosperous city and community.

We were pleased, also, to see quite a number of well-dressed, good looking and well-to-do English, Scotch and German immigrants in the hotel at Raleigh. Colonel LITTLE, the Commissioner of Immigration, through whose enterprise these men were induced to come to North Carolina, was indefatigable in his attentions to their wants, and will assist them in making suitable investments and settlements. He has already induced many to purchase lands in that section, and is doing much good in this way to North Carolina.

We attended the meeting of the Conservative Congressional Convention for the Fourth Congressional District. It was composed of the very best men of that section of the State, and its proceedings were characterized by much enthusiasm and ability. The renomination of Colonel ROGERS over such competitors as MANNING, DAVIS and LITTLEJOHN, shows the hold he has upon the people of the district, and betokens a successful canvass.

Judge MERRIMON had just returned to Raleigh from his eastern tour. He has met with the warmest reception everywhere, and we have conversed with many who regard his canvass as the ablest made in North Carolina since the war. By friends and foes he is complimented. We had also the pleasure of meeting with Majors HUGHES and GRAHAM, Judge SHIPP and Mr. SEPARK, of our State ticket. They are full of enthusiasm and work. Major HUGHES has already canvassed a large portion of the East, and has produced the finest impression.

Extended lists of appointments, the one by Judges MERRIMON and SHIPP, and the other by Majors HUGHES and GRAHAM, were perfected, extending to late in July and reaching most of the counties of Middle and Western North Carolina. At many of these places Mass Meetings will be held. Our candidates will give the State the most thorough canvass ever made.

Mr. SEPARK will probably address the citizens of Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Greensboro, Charlotte and Salisbury during the campaign. He is a good speaker and a man of sterling sense.

From all quarters the news is good. The people are being aroused to the importance of the issues involved, and will turn out in force in August. The candidates give the utmost satisfaction. All the signs of the heaven portend a glorious victory.

Dr. BLACKNALL, of the Yarborough House, continues to attract persons from all portions of the country under his hospitable roof. You can hardly ever go to the Yarborough without meeting scores of the very friends you would most prefer to see.

Spies and Informers.

Spies and informers have ever been justly considered infamous. There is something inherent in the nature of man that revolts at the trade and at those who ply it. Language utterly fails to give expression to the loathing and disgust that men feel for these creatures. In spite of this, however, the trade of the spy and the informer is at this time probably the most lucrative one in America. Yet if it be remembered that like causes will everywhere produce like results this should be no just cause for surprise. In the history of every country doubtless there has been a period marked by a vigorous growth of wretches eager to gain money, notoriety or power at the price of infamy. It has been reserved for our own generation, however, to show that these foul beasts can fatten and flourish upon American soil. For this crowning disgrace we are indebted to Radicalism. If there was no other reason for the overthrow of the Radical party this alone would be sufficient. Spies and informers gather about a Radical Government with an instinct akin to, and as unerring as, that which draws buzzards to carrion.

The President does not hesitate to inform Congress officially that it was upon the information of spies and informers that he introduced military rule in the State of South Carolina; that upon the verbal statements of such men as these he suspended the great writ of *Habeas Corpus*, men whom a distinguished New York Judge in a recent case thus described in his charge to the jury:

"I do not say that detectives never tell the truth on the stand. I do not say that they always misstate upon the stand. What I do say is that from their occupation, from their calling, from their living a life of deceit, constantly engaged in the manufacture of this and that and the other story, their statements upon the stand are not entitled to the same weight as those of ordinary witnesses of good character, taken from the mass of the community.

Yet upon the unsworn statements of such men as these, President GRANT suspends the great writ of *Habeas Corpus!*

Judge VAN TRUMP, a member of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate Southern outrages, declared in his seat in Congress that Senator SCOTT, the chairman of that Committee, was, in its tour through the South, accompanied by a secret spy unknown to the Democratic members of the Committee.

In North Carolina a special act of the Legislature was passed conferring upon the Governor unlimited power to appoint and pay spies and informers. This power was separate and distinct from those conferred by the militia and Shoffner bills. Under this bill thousands of dollars were paid to spies and informers by the State authorities. In every town and village in the State, almost, were these men to be found. Citizens, dogged and followed by these wretches, found it necessary to be cautious in their ordinary conversation upon their streets lest it be picked up by eaves-droppers and reported to Headquarters at Raleigh. The last Legislature having ruined the trade for State spies, Federal spies are rapidly taking their places.

When a chief witness for the Government, in procuring the convictions of scores of citizens in South Carolina upon his own testimony, is rewarded therefor by an appointment as a Deputy United States Marshal, as was recently done in the case of a spy in South Carolina, named Williams, who claimed to have been chief of the band that committed the murders, outrages like that which recently occurred in Charlotte will follow of course. Last week Captain Trezevant, a highly respected and an unoffending citizen of Charlotte, was stopped upon the street by a man who presented a pistol to his breast and informed him he was a prisoner, and would be carried to South Carolina *dead or alive*, where, as the man boasted, "they have witnesses ready to swear to anything." The man making the arrest was a spy from South Carolina. The Federal soldiers came to the assistance of the spy and Captain Trezevant was carried out of the State. Where the civil offices of the Government are the reward of spies and informers, and the Federal troops are subject to their order, the infamy of the trade will not prevent men from following it. GRANT saves himself the trouble of declaring martial law in this State, by arresting our citizens and carrying them to South Carolina where the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is already suspended. This is the third time within twelve months that North Carolinians have been arrested and carried to South Carolina for trial. And in the face of all these outrages the Radical party ask the people of North Carolina to vote for GRANT's continuance in power for four years longer!

As we have said before, we are indebted for this state of things to Radicalism, and so long as we have Radicals to rule over us, so long will we have informers and eaves-droppers in our midst, for the reason that these vile creatures are the instruments that a despotic ruler invariably makes use of to guard himself against the just retribution of an outraged and incensed people.

The Two Conventions.

It is interesting to observe the impressions produced upon the public mind by the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. The action of that body in renominating General Grant was, of course, a foregone conclusion. In this respect that Convention differs essentially from all the others that ever assembled in this country. Far from meeting to express the choice of free electors, its members went bound and pledged to uphold the present incumbent of the Executive office. All the patronage and influence of the government were used to produce the desired effect, and the result is about as genuine an expression of real feeling as some of the plebiscites of the late French Empire. Some of the delegates have already let it leak out that there was no real enthusiasm for Grant; but on the contrary, a conviction that he is an incubus upon his own party, which they would be glad to get rid of. If any single man in that Convention had been bold enough to cast the first stone, it is more than probable that Grant would have been like Colfax, the victim of political lapidation. But they were all too much afraid of the [illegible] lash, and they wheeled into line with a servility that takes away even the semblance of a free choice.

We have to congratulate ourselves upon the nominations as being probably more favorable to our cause than any other that could have been made. The nomination of Wilson in preference to Colfax almost insures the loss of Indiana to the Republican party, while that of Grant widens the split which a different selection might have closed. That party is henceforth helplessly divided, and we may hope to see an end of its insolent abuse of power.

The renomination of Grant is the work of those who wish to perpetuate their tenure of the public offices. But it is a little remarkable that they should not have displayed enough cunning to adopt a platform better calculated to diminish the opposition now so evident and so formidable in their own ranks. That the country is becoming disgusted with violent legislation, with encroachments upon constitutional guarantees, and with the tendency to military rule, is proved by the refusal of the House to take up the *Habeas Corpus* suspension bill. The Republican majority in the House would sanction this bill quick enough if they believed that the constituents before whom they must so soon appear would sustain them. In view of the reaction of public feeling, so strongly expressed by the Cincinnati movement and platform, it was to be expected that the Philadelphia Convention, while renominating General Grant, would have given the country some pledge of a return to a more moderate and constitutional policy.

But examine their platform. Not one word of censure for all those evils and short-comings that have revolted the better portion of the Republican party itself, not even a faint intimation of a purpose to avoid such evils in the future. On the contrary, a positive and emphatic approval of the most violent and arbitrary measures of the last four years, implying, necessarily, a determination to persist in the same course. In one word, the "American Cæsar's brass collar Convention," as the New York *Sun* calls it, has endorsed completely and entirely his nepotism and gift-taking; his connection with dark financial manipulations, and with such men as Leet & Stocking, Murphy & Casey; his favorite Santo Domingo job, his pusillanimous foreign policy, and his personal and persistent demand for a continuation of his power over *Habeas Corpus*.

With regard to important measures which will affect the prosperity of the country in the next four years, the tariff, the civil service reform, the extension of American commerce and ship building, almost entirely destroyed by Republican policy, the Philadelphia platform speaks in such faint and unmeaning words that they really amount to empty sound, signifying nothing. We already know what a farce the civil service reform is likely to become under the charge of the present Administration. On the other hand, a bid is made for the votes of the labor leagues and even the Woman's Rights party. It is impossible that any one can read the proceedings and platforms of the Cincinnati and Philadelphia Conventions without being struck by the contrast. The former, a calm, dignified, manly assemblage of freemen determined to defend and maintain the liberties of the country, offering to the people a straight-forward and statesmanlike exposition of their principles, and selecting freely the candidates whom they considered their most fitting standard-bearers. The other, a collection of servile partisans, moving at the bidding of the Administration to perform a task previously marked out and obeying their orders in such a mode as to add ridicule to disgust. The spectacle presented by the Convention, frantically shouting, yelling, dancing and singing "John Brown" and other kindred melodies before the drop curtain, representing Grant on horseback, must have been anything but gratifying to those who realized the importance of the occasion and its bearings upon the future destinies of the country.

In one short month, the Democracy will speak through its own Convention. GOD grant them wisdom and foresight to adopt a course as will once more bring peace and prosperity to the entire Union.

Radicalism.

If there be anything manly or akin to a virtue in Radicalism, it is the fact that its partisans make no concealment of their notions of the proper theory and administration of the Government. They practice what they preach and they preach what they practice. The Radical theory of Government, both State and Federal, is that the people belong to the Government. Conservatives believe the Government belongs to the people. Radicals preach that the Government has a right to rule the people by bullet and bayonet, and they practice what they preach. Conservatives believe the Government has no more right to crush the people than any other servant has a right to raise his hand against his master.

But to the proof. During the Holden-Kirk war, and before and since, the "bullet and the bayonet" was the practice. In the last State Radical convention, and before and since, "the bullet and the bayonet" was their preaching.

Here is some of the practice, and we have much more of the same sort to bring forward.

William Patton, a witness called in behalf of the managers being duly sworn, testified as follows on the Impeachment trial of Governor W. W. Holden:

Q. State your name, age, residence and place of business. A. William Patton; I reside in Melville township, Alamance county, and I am a farmer. Q. How old are you? A. Forty. Q. State whether at any time during the year 1870 you saw any armed men in the county of Alamance, and if you did, state if they did anything to you, and if so, give us an account of the whole matter so far as you can? A. I was arrested by armed men, Lieut. Hunnicutt, Aleck Ruffin and others, about three miles from home; I was out with a threshing machine. Q. State the county? A. Alamance; I was carried to the camps at Company Shops. Q. At whose house were you? A. I was at no house; I was in the by-road going down to James Bratche's farm. Q. Under what circumstances? How many men were there armed? A. Eight men arrested me, and one black man named Aleck Ruffin.

Q. State what they said to you. A. They told me that I must consider myself under arrest; they wanted to make a witness out of me, and they carried me up to the camp. Q. What did they do to you? A. At night at a late hour Col. Burgen called me out and told me to come to his tent. I went in. He told me that I was a Ku-Klux, that I was along when Wyatt Outlaw was hung and that I would have to come out and tell what I knew. I told him I did not know who was along and he said that I was a God damned liar and he intended to shoot me, and he got his pistol and presented it to my breast and told me if I had anything to say to come out with it. He then called for a rope and tied it around my neck and swore that he was going to hang me. He took me out to the woods about 150 yards from the tent and threw it over a limb and drew it up and stretched my head up. Before he did this he told me if I had any confession to make to come out with it. I told him I had none. He kept me for some time and then he let the rope down. I told him I had nothing to say and he started back to the tent. *I fainted on the way going back.* He was around cursing me and he tried to get me to come out with things I knew nothing about, and ordered me to be taken back to his tent, and swore that he intended to have every thing out of me that night. He talked to me for some time and I told him I did not know anything to tell him, that I did not know at that time why Outlaw was hung, or about the Ku Klux or anything about it, and he took the rope off my neck and tied it around one of my wrists and took me outside to a large goods box and kept me there until morning. Next morning he came and cursed the guard for not undoing me before daylight come. He took me in his tent and said he had a paper written out there which I was to sign—that paper—and in the excitement I did so. I did not know what was in it. He told me it was what he had taken down, and he then ordered me back to the tent and *put me in there by myself for three days*, and gave orders not to talk with other prisoners in the camp, and then I was at liberty to go about with them after three days. I was kept there until I was ordered down here by Gov. Holden.

Be it remembered that during all this time TOD R. CALDWELL was the next officer in power and rank to Governor Holden.

Here is the Radical preaching of the Radical State Convention about this same Radical practice:

"*Resolved*, That W. W. Holden deserves from the Republican party of North Carolina the kindest affection and deepest gratitude for his manful and hard defence of them in 1869–'70, from the assaults of the Ku Klux Democracy; for his universal and consistent defence of the poor and humble when he was Governor, and his faithful and ceaseless advocacy of the Republican principles when he was with us, and now that he is a martyr in exile at Washington.

"*Resolved*, That we endorse him in the past, and shall ever cherish our love for him in the future, and we have confident hope and trust that the time is not far distant when he shall return to his native State again to battle for the Union, for equality before the law and for progressive principles of republicanism.

Be it remembered that TOD R. CALDWELL was nominated for Governor of the State on the first ballot by the same Convention that thus emphatically endorsed the rule of the bullet and the bayonet.

Another proof—Captain Trezevant, a citizen of North Carolina, was arrested in North Carolina by a South Carolina spy by order of a South Carolina official, who put a pistol to his breast and told him he would be carried, dead or alive, to South Carolina, where "there were witnesses ready to swear to anything."

Caldwell Losing Ground!—Two Radical Votes Lost!!—Two more Martyrs in Exile!!!

Yesterday one Samuel Helton, an ex-Lieutenant in "Col." Kirk's regiment, arrived in this city under charge of Sheriff Peircy of Yancey county, bound for the Penitentiary. Lieutenant Helton was convicted at the last term of the Yancey Court of stealing a hog.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

NEWTON CHANDLER.—The jury on Saturday found this infamous scoundrel guilty of rape. Sentence is to be pronounced to-day, Monday. This wretch was one of Kirk's militia and is as brutal as his master. Holden intended to make these brutes the rulers of North Carolina, and the Radical party by endorsing Holden, have endorsed the policy of ruffian rule.—*Charlotte Southern Home.*

Radical martyrs in exile seem to be greatly on the increase. But if all men go to the penitentiary who get their just dues, the buildings will have to be greatly enlarged, and many offices now filled by Radicals will be vacant.

Senator Ransom—Governor Vance's Disabilities.

The following extract from the proceedings of the United States Senate on Monday evening last,

Mr. Ransom called up the bill to remove the legal and political disabilities of Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, and George S. Houston, of Alabama; which was passed—yeas 46, nays 3,

and the following, from the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the same evening,

The Senate bill removing the political disabilities of George S. Houston, of Alabama, and Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, was taken up and passed.

show plainer than any words of ours can do, that General RANSOM has not been idle since he has occupied a seat in the United States Senate. When it is remembered that in order to prevent the removal of the disabilities of Governor VANCE alone, Radical Senators defeated the passage of the Amnesty bill before the Christmas Holidays, and that he belongs to that small class excluded from the benefit of the provisions of the bill when it did pass, the evidence of the influence so rapidly acquired is still plainer. The success of Senator RANSOM's efforts in behalf of Governor VANCE illustrates, in the handsomest manner, the worth of the one and the zeal and ability of the other. It was a handsome thing handsomely done, and we congratulate the State upon it, no less than these her two distinguished sons.

Economy.

The Disbursements from the Public Fund for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1870, as appears from the Radical Auditor's Report, amounted to.....$3,454,214 10

For the year ending 30th September, 1871, as appears from the same Radical Auditor's Report 644,579 97

Balance in favor of first year of Conservative Legislature.....$2,808,634 13

Even if Radicalism were a desirable thing, we scarcely think the people of North Carolina are able to indulge themselves in so costly a luxury. The times are too hard now for us to have anything more than the actual necessaries of life. Retrenchment and reform, and homespun and hard work are all we can now afford. The costly luxuries of carpet-bag and scalawag flush times, when ice and cork-screws, and ostrich feathers and crape, and ribbons and carpets, and wardrobes and wash beaureaus, and soap and bowls, and pitchers and goblets, and gold pens and buggy hire, and velvet ruggs and spittoons, costing thousands of dollars to the people of the State, which were considered necessary to the elegance of the Radical administration of the government, are out of our reach.—Unfortunately the Radicals stayed in power so long that when the Conservatives did come into office there was nothing left but homespun, hard tack and hard times.

"Economy, retrenchment and reform" is the cry now. $2,808,634 13 is a sum worth saving in these hard times.

A New Orleans subscriber to the St. Albans *Messenger* fails to receive the paper regularly, and thus writes: "Messrs. Editors: One of our 'colored brethren' for whom we fought—an employee in the post office—informed me this morning, in answer to my query why I did not get my paper more regularly, that if I would write to the fellar who sent dat paper to put on the wrapper what kind of a box it am, whedder it was a lock or glass box, he felt no hesitation about saying there would be no more need of my using such language as I did about dat papet not coming. I thanked him for the valuable information, and will thank you to change my address to Lock Box —."

An eccentric old lady of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in honor of the agricultural nominee for the Presidency, insists upon wearing an ancient white hat of her husband's to church on Sundays.

State News.

Raleigh has a cat 32 years old.

Thermometer 100 in the shade, in Newbern, on Sunday.

John S. Manix, local editor of the Newbern *Times*, wants to go to the Legislature.

The young men of Charlotte are speaking of organizing a military company.

Raleigh has a "Horace Greeley Minstrel Troupe."

Dr. Edmond Gibson, a citizen of Rowan, died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence in that county, last Tuesday.

The Hon. Joseph John Wilson, a member of Florida Legislature, but a native Carolinian, is in Raleigh.

The Statesville *American* says: A protracted meeting has been in successful operation at the Presbyterian Church in this place the past week, eliciting much interest. Rev. Mr. Mack is officiating with Rev. Mr. Wood.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: We learn by letter that the Conservatives of Harnett county have nominated for the House, J. R. Grady, and for sheriff, H. K. McNeill.—Neill S. Stewart was recommended for the Senate, for that District. The Joint Commission to nominate Senators meets in Fayetteville on the 15th inst.

The *Sentinel* says: A stalk of cotton was brought to this city Saturday by Tom Peoples from his farm about three miles from this place, with 18 leaves and squares. Hurrah for Tom!

There is a saddle in Rockingham, Richmond county, 105 years old, and one of the first buggies ever brought to this State, is also owned there. Mr. Samuel Terry is the fortunate owner of these articles.

The Raleigh *News* says: JOHN B. HUSSEY, ESQ.—We were very much pleased to see in our office on Friday last, this talented young lawyer, from Catawba, who was *en route* home from Colorado, Montana, Utah, and other distant climes. Mr. Hussey went out with the view of prospecting the country, and to locate a colony if the advantages there were favorable as represented. He returns home under the conviction that North Carolina is the best place after all.

Our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Major John Hughes, and our candidate for State Treasurer, Major J. W. Graham, will address the people at the following points at the times mentioned:

Wentworth, Rockingham county, June 25th.
Danbury, Stokes county, June 27th.
Winston, Forsyth county, June 29th.
Mocksville, Davie county, July 2d.
Statesville, Iredell county, July 4th.
Morganton, Burke county, July 6th.
Tarboro', Edgecombe county, June 15th.
Greenville, Pitt county, June 18th.
Jacksonville, Onslow county, June 22d.

PARDONING POWER INVOKED.—Lieutenant Samuel Helton, of Yancey county, one of Kirk's lambs, is on a visit to the city.—Lieutenant Helton is of our personal acquaitance; he had and deserved the confidence of Holden, Kirk, and, we suppose, Caldwell, too.

Judge Kerr, Dr. Roan, and all of the Caswell and Alamance prisoners, will remember him. Sheriff Pierey, of Yancey, accompanies Lieutenant Helton to the city. In fact we may say the one has the other in charge. Lieutenant Helton having taken liberties with a neighbor's hog was indicted, convicted and sentenced by a radical judge to imprisonment in the penitentiary for eleven months, and hence his visit to the city with the sheriff.

This is one of the loyal brought from the hog range of Yancey to instruct Judge Kerr, Dr. Roan, and the best men of Caswell and Alamance, in their duties to society and the government. The radicals seek to have him pardoned. Let it be done. He deserves his liberty more than those who stole $15,000,000.

The beauty of the criminal law is the justice with which it is administered. See how unjust it is in this case when a loyal man goes to the penitentiary for stealing a hog. The radical party steal $15,000,000 and not one of them is punished.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

South Carolina Items.

The Orangeburg *News* says: Mr. A. Able of this county, placed on our table, the other day, several stalks of cotton ranging from 18 to 24 inches in height and bearing numerous forms.

The Rev. Jno. Moore, D. D., Pastor of St Patrick's Church, has been appointed by Bishop Lynch, Vicar General of the Diocese of Charleston, in place of the late Dr. Bermingham.

The Elmwood Cemetery Company of Columbia, has in a spirit of great liberality, tendered to the ladies of the Monumental Association a beautiful plot of ground near the entrance of the Cemetery, for the cite of the proposed monument. It is certainly one of the most commanding positions for such a purpose in the vicinity of the city.

DEATH OF WM. T. WALTER, ESQ.—The community will be pained to learn the death of this well known and highly esteemed citizen of Columbia.

Mr. Walter's health has been declining for a long time, his disease being of the heart, and last week he was carried to Cleaveland Springs, in North Carolina, in the hope that the change would be beneficial, but a dispatch received in this city yesterday from Charlotte, announces that he was dead and temporarily buried on Thursday at the Springs.

Mr. W. was born and raised in Columbia, and had resided here all his life. He served the city acceptably as an Alderman for several terms, and was a public spirited and useful citizen.—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

More Important Facts and Figures—Let Every Freeman Read Them.

The following striking statement illustrates with great force the marked and distinctive difference between *Radical* and *Conservative* rule in this State, in the important matter of saving money, and it is well worth reading and the careful consideration of every tax-payer in the State. Let everybody preserve the statement. It is entirely reliable. The statistics were obtained from the records at the Treasury.

The first Legislature—the Radical Legislature of 1868-'69—under the present Constitution was in session 305 days, and cost the people of the State as follows, to-wit:

They sat from July 1st, 1868, to August 24th, 1868, 55 days		
They sat again from November 16th, 1868, to April 12th, 1869, less 13 days recess from December 22d, 1868, to January 30th, 1869, inclusive,		135 days.
They sat again from November 15th, 1869 to March 28, 1870, less 20 days recess from December 21, 1869 to January 9, 1870, both days inclusive,		115 days.
They sat in all		305 days.
And cost the State for that term,	$430,644 60	
The last legislature—Conservative-Democratic legislature, sat during the session of 1870-'71 in all		115 days.
They sat during the 2d session in all		75 days.
They sat in all,		190 days.
And they cost the State,	$199,188 37	
So that the account stands this way:		
The Radical Legislature sat		305 days.
The Conservative Legislature sat		190 days.
So the Radical Legislature sat longer than the Conservative.		
The Radical Legislature cost	$430,644 60	
The Conservative Legislature cost	199,188 37	
Difference,	$231,456 23	

in favor of the Conservative Legislature.

Surely that sum is worth saving, and we think it shows a practical difference between *dishonest* and *honest* rule and one well worthy consideration. Let the people read and consider and then vote the *death warrant of Radicalism* and misrule in North Carolina! We trust they will.

WASHINGTON.

The Force Bill Passed the House

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The last hour of the session was spent in getting through several miscellaneous matters, principally for the benefit of the clerks and employees.

The Senate amendments to the House bill extending to Arkansas the advantages of the Agricultural College bill were concurred in.

Dr. Mary E. Walker attempted to speak from the Speaker's Chair in the House to-day during recess. The Capital police squelched her.

A sharp passage occurred to-day when Speaker Blaine rebuked Representative Platt, of Virginia, who accused Blaine of a fal e count. The House sustained Blaine, when Platt apologized, whereupon Blaine regretted that the unprecedented charge had provoked him to say that Platt was either grossly ignorant or grossly disrespectful.

The session to-day was prolonged from hour to hour, but finally the force bill to amend the act approved February 28, 1871, passed as follows:

That whenever in any county or parish in any Congressional district, there shall be ten citizens thereof of good standing, who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for representative in Congress or prior to any election at which a representative in Congress is to be voted for, shall make known in writing to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein such county or parish is situate, their desire to have said registration or election both guarded and scrutinized; it shall be the duty of the said Judge of the Circuit Court, within not less than ten days prior to said registration or election, as the case may be, to open the said Court at the most convenient point in said district, and the said Court, when so opened by said Judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission from day to day, and from time to time, and under the hand of the said Judge and under the seal of said Court, for such election district or voting precinct in said Congressional district as shall in the manner herein prescribed have been applied for, and to revoke, change or renew said appointment from time to time, two citizen residents of said election district, or voting precinct in said county or parish, who shall be of different political parties and able to read and write the English language and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of Election; and the said Court, when opened by the said Judge, as required herein, shall thereafter and thereafter, and up to and including the day following the day of the election, be always open for the transaction of business under this act, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised, as well in vacation as in term time, and a Judge sitting at Chambers shall have the same power and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority as when sitting in the court; and no person shall be appointed under this act as a supervisor of election who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the county, parish, election district or voting precinct for which he is appointed; and no person shall be appointed a deputy marshal under this act, or the act of which this is amendatory, who is not a qualified voter at the time of his appointment in the county, parish, district or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed; and section 13 of the act of which this is an amendment shall be construed to authorize and require the circuit courts of the U. S. in said section mentioned to name and appoint as soon as may be, after the passage of this act, the Commissioners provided for in said section in all cases in which such appointments have not already been made in conformity therewith; and the third section of the act, to which this is an amendment, shall be taken and construed to authorize each of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States to designate one or more of the Judges of the District Courts within his circuit to discharge the duties arising under this act, to which this is an amendment; and the words "any person" in Section 4 of the act of May 31st, 1870, shall be held to include any officer or other person having powers or duties of an official character under this act or the act to which this is an amendment. Provided, further that the supervisors here in provided for shall have no power to make arrests, but are authorized to be in the immediate presence of the officers, holding the election, and they are hereby authorized to witness all the proceedings, including the counting of the vote, and the making of all the returns thereof as provided in the act to which this is an amendment, and so much of said sum herein appropriated, as may be necessary for said supplemental and amendatory provisions is hereby appropriated from and after the passage of this act.

WASHINGTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 6.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly directed to the following provisions of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former years, and for other purposes, approved May 18, 1872, and the regulations for carrying the same into effect:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the lawful owners or their representatives, of all cotton seized after the 30th day of June, 1865, by the agents of the government, unlawfully, and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds without interest, of the sales of said cotton actually paid into the Treasury of the United States; *Provided*, That the receipts thereof shall be taken and received in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for or on account of the seizure of said cotton, and a sufficient claim for such payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and provided, further, that the foregoing provisions shall not apply to any claim now pending before the Court of claims, nor to any claim not filed in the Treasury Department within six months after the passage of this act, and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the necessary expenses of defending the United States in respect to claims for said proceeds, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Treasury. The following rules and regulations concerning claims for the proceeds of certain cotton under the foregoing provisions of law are hereby established:

Sec. 1. Every claim shall be stated in a petition addressed to the Secretary and signed and duly verified by the oath or affirmation of the claimant or claimants,

The petition must state.

1st. The full names of all the claimants and their present residence and their residence when their cotton was seized.

2nd. Who were the original and subsequent owners of the cotton, who now are lawfully entitled to the proceeds thereafter or interested, and when and upon what consideration the title is successively passed.

3rd. The quantity of cotton alleged to have been seized or taken in bales and pounds; the kind and quality, and the names, marks, signs or devices upon the bales at the time of such seizure; the names of the person or persons by whom the seizure was made, and whether they were agents or officers of the Government; the date and place of seizure, and to what places conveyed or transported; and all other material circumstances connected with the siezure and disposition of the cotton, with as much particularity

g for attention to the advertise-
Messrs. Tolar & Hart, Commis-
rchants, 152 Front street, New
, as it appears in this issue. Mr.
from this State and Mr. Hart is
th Carolina. They make liberal
on consignments of naval stores,
c.

For the Journal.

ative Convention of Bladen.

dience to the call of the Conserva-
ecutive Committee of Bladen
the delegates from the different
s assembled at the Court House
ethtown on the 8th of June, 1872.
irman of the Executive Committee
e Convention to order and moved
ion of the Hon. Thomas D. Mc-
for permanent President of the
ion. Mr. McDowell was unani-
lected, and on assuming the Chair
l the object of the Convention, in
and impressive speech, to be the
ion of candidates for county offi-
narily and a thorough organization
rty.
tion, C. C. Lyons and Thomas J.
were requested to act as Sec-

tion, each township was requested
one of their delegates to consti-
nominating committee, and after
of ten minutes given the delegates
r, the following names were re-
constitute said committee:
y—Moore Singletary.
ethtown—R. H. Lyon.
tsburgh—J. H. Ballentine.
aboro'—J. F. Gillespie.
's Creek—J. Winnin Russ.
's Creek—R. M. DeVane.
h Creek—Dr. Fred. Thompson.
—Dan Leonard.
r Dam—W. H. Bullard.
Bull—W. H. Downing.
Oak—C. T. Davis.
n Marsh—M. W. Pridgen.
mmittee, after a short conference,
unanimously in favor of the fol-
ominations:
ouse of Representatives—Dr. J. S.
.
reasurer—W. H. White.
egister of Deeds—L. J. Hall.
ounty Surveyor—Malcom Monroe.
ommissioners—B. F. Rinaldi, W.
irew, M. H. Bullard, J. A. Ed-
d R. W. Tatom.
oroner—Willis Allen.
heriff—M. VanB. Sutton.
lerk Superior Court—John Gra-
e.

elections made by the committee
unanimously adopted by the Con-

notion, thanks were tendered the
an and Secretaries.
otion, the Secretaries were required
a copy of the proceedings of the
lon to the Wilmington JOURNAL,
equest that they be published, and
e and *Robesonian* be requested to
t.
J. D. McDOWELL, Chm'n.
LYON, NORMAN, } Sec'ys.

ch Dedication in Whiteville.

Journal:—Feeling desirous of
ny Wilmington friends an idea of
pleasant little village they have
hree hours' ride of their great city,
ake advantage of this opportunity
g you of a visit to Whiteville the
day. We left Union Depot at 3:25
e morning air, giving strength and
e for an early breakfast at our des-
, which place we arrived (or rather
at 6:20, filled with the brightest ex-
ons of the day, which we more than
d during our visit. We then started
village on foot, anticipating a good
g's meal by the way, but our
ts were soon turned to despair.
opped at the cottage of one of our
iends, and finding no one up, we
the village, and arrived at the hotel
by our worthy friend, Mr. Mills
, who, with his usual good humor
ourtesy, made us welcome, and
so by a good repast at his well-
board. Lighting our segars, we
ded to walk through the village,
hat was to be seen, and grasp
ands at intervals of our many
s who met us, with offering all
spitality generous hearts could dictate.
illing hands administer. We met a
f pretty young ladies at every house
ered displaying sweet smiles of wel-
characteristic of the community of
ville. Soon the little bell at the new
dist Episcopal church, which relig-
uilding, just about to be dedicated,
d us that the service promising to be
resting was soon to commence, and
one of the fair damsels we wended
y to the church door, and through
ial attention of our kind friend Rev.
oss, we were escorted by the dea-
comfortable seats. This edifice was
for the Methodist community of
ville and neighborhood, by Colonel
sby, who furnished it completely and
ted it to them through Rev. Dr.
Colonel Manltsby is a gentleman
g in his efforts to improve the vil-
which he resides, is every day seen
nown by all in the county, and we
ly wish that he may one day reap
rvest he is now working—so gene-
offered to a deserving people. The
was dedicated in the usual impos-
anner by the Rev. Dr. Closs, whose
tory sermon on that occasion I
ot do it so much injustice as to
any comments from a pen so in-
e as mine—suffice it to say that
as one of his grand efforts,
has already met the heartfelt ap-
of his many hearers. After service
ere invited to dine with our kind
Col. Manltsby, by whose aim to
our visit a pleasant one, left nothing
ed that would add to his intentions
what he wished with exactness, re-
s of expense, which point in his
ter is well known by all who know
and soon perceived by a visitor. The
er was exceedingly warm, but did
em to interfere with the programme
day, for the Church was filled to its
t, and by the excellent ventilation of
ilding and the addition of a fan, we
ered ourselves as comfortable as we
be anywhere under the circum-
s. At a short distance from this new
g is another, intended for the Pres-
an congregation; it is built in good
and promises when finished to be an
ent to the village. During the af-
on we placed on our visits the name
e fair damsel who we called
early in the morning, and as
d above was not yet up. This I will
was a mistake, as we called at the
cottage, thereby missing the Miss
greted more than once since; but
lly we now promise that, being bet-
sted, we will treat our friend and
s different by knowing where to take
tage of their proffered hospitality;
in conclusion, I will, through the
um of your popular journal, thank
iends in Whiteville for their kind at-
n and innumerable efforts to make
journ in their village so pleasant, at
me time not forgetting Mr. Moffitt,
ticket agent at Whiteville depot, whose
being in the right place, added to his
disposition, could not do otherwise
please the most fastidious.
e Bible, which is very handsome, was
ation from the citizens of Whiteville.
y fine Brussels carpet for the church
resented by Mr. B. Weil, of Wilming-
and a substantial office arm chair
the ware-rooms of Mr. Smith, also of
ington. VISITOR.

Horace's Neighbors will go to Baltimore.

the 4th of July twelve citizens of
chester county will start from Mount
on for Baltimore. They will travel
hole distance in a magnificent club
n drawn by four beautiful horses.
leaders will be white and the wheel
s black. The club wagon will be gold
nted, the body blue, and the running
white and red. On the sides of the
n in raised bronze letters will be the
ls:

"Westchester county.
The Home of Horace Greeley."

Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette.*

Louis is slaying her honest watch-
at the rate of eleven hundred a
th.

Chicamauga.

If there are men who were in my division at Chicamauga and were out on the left on that terrible morning, they will remember that fearful fight that lasted three hours on that end of the line, when the divisions of Baird and Johnson and my own were resisting one of the fiercest attacks that I ever witnessed in any battle during the war. If you visited that battle field afterwards, you will remember that all the trees were torn and marked with bullets.—If you observed that bloody field, you saw that there were hundreds of men lying dead upon it, while more than a thousand others were wounded. Who led that charge on the rebel side that day; who was it who, when they were hurled back, rallied them and threw them upon us? ["Longstreet."] Yes, Longstreet; and yet more than two years ago he was appointed by Gen. Grant to one of the most valuable offices in his gift, Surveyor of New Orleans. If Gen. Grant can give a valuable office to Longstreet, who hurled upon us those masses, and who, when they were driven back, reformed them, and hurled them upon us again, cannot you forgive Horace Greeley for signing Jeff Davis' bail bond?—[Applause.]—*From Governor Palmer's Great Speech.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.
COASTWISE.

(Br) Barque Ariadne—Howell, Baltimore, master.
Schr Luck—Chadwick, Elizabeth City, Binford, Crow & Co.
Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.
Schr Ida Richardson, Bedall, Rappahannock river, Va Willard Bros.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.

FOREIGN.

Brig John Pierce—Murray, Cardenas, via Philadelphia, Northrop & Cumming.
Schr Carleton, Aubrey, Nassau, with fruit to E Kidder & Son.

CLEARED.
COASTWISE.

Schr Tarry Not, Timmons, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.
Schr S V W, Simmons, Williams—Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.
Schr John, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Schr Light of the East, Harper, Fall River, O G Parsley, Sr.
Schr Frank Hodges, Thompson, Alexandria, Va, Northrop & Cumming.
Sloop J K Burnite, Forbes, Alexandria, Va, Northrop & Cumming.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.

FOREIGN.

(Br) Brig Haidee, McDonnell, Kingston, Jamaica, E Kidder & Son.
(Br) Brig Williamina, Bouisse, London, Williams & Murchison.

EXPORTS
COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Schr John—2,018 bbls rosin, 600 do spts, 61 bales cotton.
NEW YORK.—Steamship Benefactor—4,082 bbls rosin, 412 bbls spirits, 30 do tar, 233 bbls turpentine, 68 bbls pitch, 70 bales cotton, 21 bales sheeting; 39 bbls soapstone, 9 pkgs mdze, 250 bushels peanuts.
PHILADELPHIA—Schr Sarah Bruen—100 tons old iron, 72,000 feet lumber, 35,000 shingles.
FALL RIVER, MASS—Schr Light of the East—120,085 feet lumber.
ALEXANDRIA, VA—Schr Frank Hodges—31,000 feet lumber.
ALEXANDRIA, VA—Sloop J K Burnite—10,000 feet lumber.
BALTIMORE—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—1,906 bbls rosin, 84 do tar, 54 do pitch, 218 do spirits, 63 empty ale kegs, 175 bushels pea nuts, 22,750 shingles, 15 pkgs mdze.
NEW YORK—Steamship Regulator—930 bbls spirits, 2,000 bbls rosin, 48 bales cotton, 42 bbls soap stone, 300 shooks, 60 bushels peanuts, 79 bbls tar, 51 do pitch.

FOREIGN.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA—(Br) Brig Haidee—75,164 feet lumber, 50,000 shingles.
LONDON, ENG—(Br) Brig Williamina—760 bbls spirits, 916 do rosin.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1872.

BARQUES

Swedish, Phoenix, Stromberg, Williams & Murchison
(Br) Dr C Tupper, Chambers, dis, Williams & Murchison
(Br) Ariadne, Howell, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros

BRIGS.

(Br) Criterion, Court, ldg. Europe. Williams & Murchison
German Eiche, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros
John Pierce, Murray, ldg, Cardenas, Northrop & Cumming
(Br) Essex, Smith, ldg, Europe, Sprunt & Hinson

SCHOONERS

Ann & Susan, Podger, ldg, Martinique, Northrop & Cumming
Ida Richardson, Bedall, dis, Willard Bros

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

GUXHAVEN.
Magdelena, Bumsgard, cld March 21
GUERNSEY.
Romely, Le Dain, cld April 3
PHILADELPHIA.
Schr Judge Hopkins, Baker, cld May 22
Schr John A Griffin, Foster, cld June 8
WEST HARTLEPOOL.
Nor. Brig Meteor, Heulst, cld —
NEW YORK.
Norweigen Brig Nornen, Matheson, cld May 31
Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, cld June 7
FORTRESS MONROE.
Br Barque Deer, cld May 10
NEWCASTLE.
Vearge, Norgaard, cld May 8
Swedish Barque Ulrika Bredenberg, cld May 16
BRISTOL.
(Br) Barque Amazon, McDonald, cld May 14
NEWPORT.
Br Barque Fair & Easy, Taylor, cld May 21
BOSTON.
German Barque Scalla, Waack, cld May 23
Schr Kate E Rich, Walford, cld May 29
German Barque Wega, Branshon, cld June 1
Norweigen Barque, Eldorado, Thomassen, cld June 4
German Barque Musca, Giese, cld June 4
BALTIMORE.
Schr Jessie S Clark, Clark, cld June 6
LONDON.
Diana—Jonnassen. cld May 23
PROVIDENCE.
Brig Isola, Snowman, cld June 6

Causeless Depression.

This expression is often used, but it is manifestly absurd. Gloom and melancholy are not spontaneous. They are unnatural mental conditions and usually have corresponding causes. If there is no apparent reason for despondency, it is a symptom of physical disease. In nine cases out of ten the stomach, the liver and the bowels are responsible for the cloud which rests upon the brain. In all such cases immediate and permanent relief may be obtained by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the digestive organs are weak an invigorant is necessary; if the liver is disordered an alterative is required; if the bowels are constipated or irregular a gentle aperient is needed. In that famous vegetable remedy these three medicinal properties are commingled with several others of a scarcely less important character, and hence it speedily cures every species of hypochondria arising from material causes, by removing the causes themselves.

In the summer, when disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints and all diseases which affect the assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable tonic, alterative and corrective in every dwelling, and within the reach of all who travel by land or water, cannot be over estimated. As it is a staple article throughout the country it would be next to impossible to find a settlement, near or remote, unprovided with a stock of this famous vegetable restorative.

Do Not Despair.

Hundreds of cases of Scrofula, in its worst stages, old cases of Syphilis that have defied the skill of eminent Physicians, Rheumatics who have been suffering for years and the victims of the injudicious use of Mercury, have been radically cured by Dr. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA AND QUEEN'S DELIGHT. It is the most powerful alterative and blood purifier known. It is prescribed by many Physicians in their practice.

If you have Chills, whether every other day, every tenth day, or every two or three weeks, take Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and you will check them, otherwise they will stick to you all winter.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye Contains no Sulphur.

June 8 216-deod&w1w

Miss Tennie C. Clafflin having failed to secure the election to the colonelcy of Fisk's regiment, the Ninth New York, has been chosen to command the Veteran Guards, a colored organization, and has accepted. This command has been in existence two years, and numbers about 150 members. Colonel Clafflin will formally assume command on Wednesday next.

Melancholy Suicide in Norfolk.

The Norfolk papers announce the suicide of Charles F. Wilder, aged 19 years—a young man well-known and much liked in that community. He took a heavy dose of laudanum, and while walking along the street fell in a stupor, from which the physicians were unable to arouse him. He left a letter addressed to his mother, the following extract from which explains the melancholy fact:

"Dear mother my reasons for doing this is that I have contracted a habit of drinking liquor to such an extent that I cannot stop it, and rather than bring disgrace on you and brother, I would rather die."

Busteed, the Alabama Scroggs, displays the breed to perfection. In the Ku-Klux trials on Friday, says he to the District Attorney, "Stand up when you examine a witness. You will not lean on the clerk's desk. There are no places in this court provided for lounging lawyers or auditors. The sacredness of this court room is nearly as great as that of a church." If Scroggs clenched that piece of morality with an oath it was not reported. The following colloquy with Gov. Watts is, also, another illustration of the Scroggs judiciary:

Gov. Watts, (to witness)—You said in your direct examination that you caught a *glimpse* of Mr. Pylant's face.

Court—The witness did not use the word "*glimpse.*"

Gov. Watts—He did use it, if your Honor please, and I took it down in writing from his lips.

Court—He did not use the word.

Gov. Watts—The jury will remember the evidence.

Court—Gov. Watts, you will not examine the witness in this manner.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lime	0 00 a 0 00
Barrels, Spts T, each		(from store)	
24 hand	2 [illegible] 2 75	Rockport	0 00 a 0 00
New	0 00 a 3 00	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
Candles, per lb,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Tallow	16 a 17	Cuba, hhds	30 a 36
Adamantine	16 a 17	do bbls	00 a 40
Sperm	50 a 55	Sugar house	21 a 21½
Coffee, per lb,		do bbls	24½ a 25
Java	28 a 30	Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 60
Laguayra	26 a 28	do N. O	80 a 85
Rio	20 a 25	Naval Stores,	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
Cotton, per lb.,		Virgin new	0 00 a 4 10
Ord to Mod'g	20 a 24½	Yellow dip	0 00 a 3 75
Strict Mdl	00 a 25	Hard	0 00 a 2 50
Cotton Bagging		Tar per bbl	0 00 a 3 05
Gunny	00 a 00	Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 3 65
Dundee	18 a 18½	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Flax	19½ a 20	Rosin, palet	0 00 a 6 00
Double Aneriti	19½	do No 1	3 00 a 3 50
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 2	2 90 a 3 00
Corn Meal,		do No 3	0 00 a 2 75
per bushel	1 05 a 1 10	Spirits turpentine,	
Domestics,		per gal	00 a 52
Sheeting,		Nails, per lb.,	
per yard	12 a 13	Cut	6½
Yarn, per 5 lb	00 a 1 65	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers,		Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
per lb	65 a 90	Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Fish, per bbl.,		Machinery	75 a 2 00
Mackerel,		Kerosene	28 a 30
No 1	26 00 a 28 00	Pea Nuts	0 00 a 1 90
No 2	13 00 a 15 00	Potatoes,	
No 3	00 00 a 00 00	Sweet	80 a 1 00
Mullets	5 50 a 7 50	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 75
Herring,		Provisions, per lb.,	
East	8 00 a 9 00	Bacon	
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Hams	15 a 15½
do cut	8 00 a 10 00	Middlings	00 a 10½
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Shoulders	00 a 8
Dry Cod	9 a 10	Hog round	00 a 10
Flour, per bbl, North'n		Northern Bacon.	
Family	9 00 a 11 00	(Smoked.	
Superfine	7 00 a 7 50	Hams	12½ a 13
Ex Super	8 50 a 9 00	Middlings	8½ a 9
North Carolina,		Shoulders	7½ a 8
Family	10 00 a 10 50	(Dry Salted.)	
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Middlings	7½ a 8
Glue, per lb	16 a 18	Shoulders	6½ a 0
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	Lard, N. C	12 a 12½
Guano, Peruvian,		do Northern	10 a 15
Per ton	00 00 a 00 00	Butter, N. C	45 a 50
Grain, per bushel,		do Northern	50 a 55
Corn	00 a 1 05	Cheese	16 a 18
Oats	00 a 80	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Peas, Cow	1 05 a 1 15	City Mess	14 00 a 15 50
Rice,	9 9½	Thin "	00 00 a 00 00
Carolina	00 a 9	Rump	13 00 a 14 00
Hides, per lb.,		Salt, Alum, per	
Green	6½ a 7	bag	2 bush 1 50 a 2 00
Dry	14 a 15	Liverpool, sack, groun	
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		cargo	1 30 a 1 35
Eastern	0 00 a 0 00	Fremstore	1 30 a 1 35
Northern	1 85 a 2 25	American	1 25a 1 30
Iron, per lb.,		Sugar, per lb.,	
English, ass'd	7½ a 8	Porto Rico	11 a 00
American, re	6 a 10	C	11½ a 00
American,		A	12 a 12½
sheer	9 a 00	A	13 a 13 00
Swede	7½ a 00	Crushed	14 a 00
Hoop,		Soap, per lb.,	
per ton	00 00a140 00	Northern	5 a 7½
Liquors, per gal, (duty		Shingles, per M.,	
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
N. E. R	2 00 a 3 00	Staves, per M.,	
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	W. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
Lumber, (River,)		Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Flr Bds	15 00 a 17 00	Mill, fair	7 50 a 9 00
Wide do	12 00 a 14 00	Mill, inferior to	
Scantling	10 00 a 12 00	ord	5 00 a 6 00
		Tallow, lb	10 a 10½

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

June 13, 1872.

COTTON.—Since our last weekly summary the Cotton market has been quiet and the transactions have been very limited. In the early period of the week desirable grades were wanted, but the views of both buyers and seliers were widely apart, and buyers finding it almost impossible to pay the asking rates, when the undertone of the market showed less strength, and both Northern and foreign markets were declining, withdrew from the market, and it has since been entirely nominal. The New York Financial Chronicle explains the present decline as follows:

This speculative movement has continued to receive strength from the improvement at Liverpool and the fair spinning demand here. In fact, holders have had the entire control of prices, and some of them state that the only reason why they have not forced the advance with the steadiness of the preceding fortnight, has been the fear that if they did the shorts would, as the bulls express it, "tie down" on the buyers—that is, repudiate the contracts, whereas by letting the market fall off a little at intervals the shorts would be encouraged to renew their margins as a prelude to a final scoop.

The probabilities as to the extent of the next crop have had no influence upon operators, for it is believed that it will mature late, and the present crop, it is claimed, will be exhausted before it can be brought to market. Hence there has been a marked advance during the week for August. August contracts being nearly 3 cents higher than contracts for September, and nearly 2 cents higher than last Friday.

The receipts at our port shows an improvement of 26 bales over last week. The stock has been increased not by the receipts, but by a holder giving in 171 bales in excess of what was reported last week, and to-day is 794 bales. The receipts are gradually decreasing at all ports, and for the week are 10,762 bales, against 13,117 bales last week, 10,088 bales the previous week, and 15,187 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 2,655,908 bales, against 3,821,189 bales for the same period of 1870–71, showing a decrease since September, 1, this year, of 1,155,182 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 9,179 bales, of which 6,237 were to Great Britain 2,942 to France, and none to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up to the 11th inst., are 165,575 bales.

The sales for the week foot up 33 bales, which sold as follows: Friday, 1 bale at 20 cents, 1 do. at 21 cents, 2 do. at 22 cents, 2 do. at 23 cents, 5 do. at 24 cents, and 2 do. at 24½ cents. Saturday, 20 bales at 22¾ cents per lb. The following are the nominal quotations given to-day by the cotton brokers:

Ordinary	20½ cents.
Good Ordinary	22 "
Low Middling	24 cents.
Middling	24¼@24¼ "

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—We have to report very little change in the general position of the market. Receivers have been asking about the former rates except for virgin (which has declined 40 cents) and buyers submitted fairly, the feeling has appeared steady and uniform throughout. The receipts have been quite large and the wants of the distiller and exporter have been met freely, although their purchases have been based in the main for their immediate wants. The stock is on the increase and to-day as taken is 2,368 bbls. The market closes steady to-day at $2 50 for hard, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $4 50 for virgin. The receipts and sales for the week reach 00,000 bbls., which have sold as the following table will show:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow dip.	Virgin.
Friday	345	$2 50	$3 75	$4 00
Saturday	892	2 50	3 75	4 50
Monday	319	2 50	3 75	4 30
Do	100	2 50	3 75	4 10
Tuesday	542	2 50	3 75	5 10
Wednesday	325	2 50	3 75	4 10
Thursday	682	2 50	3 75	4 10

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Has shown a decided improvement during the past week, and the market has advanced steadily as follows: Saturday, ¾ cent, Monday 1 cent, Tuesday 1 cent, Wednesday 2 cents, and to-day at the time of closing our report, the market is unsettled. The export demand has to a large extent abated; and the purchases during the week have been purely for speculation. The sales for June, July and August delivery during this month at prices that are within a range of the present figures, have given strength to the tone of the market, and receivers are keeping back their stock awaiting the result.

The receipts for the week are 1 328 bbls, and with only moderate shipments, the stock has been increased. The market closes steady at 51 cents per gallon, without sales.

The sales for the week are as follows:

Friday	420	casks	at 48¾	cents
Saturday	404	"	" 49	"
Monday	298	"	" 50	"
Do	52	"	" 50¼	"
Do	5	"	" 51	"
Do	68	"	" 51	"
Tuesday	14	"	" 50¼	"
Do	119	"	" 51	"
Do	163	"	" 52	"
Wednesday	491	"	" 52	"
Thursday	No sales.			

* Selected casks.
* New York casks.

ROSIN.—We have nothing favorable to report in Rosin since our last report. The market has been very inactive and dull and the lower qualities are a little off. Strained opened in the early period of the week with a good demand from exporters, and last week's prices were fully sustained, but on Monday the market became less active and declined 25 cents, and closed on Wednesday evening at a further decline of 10 cents. To-day the market closes with no improved feeling at $2 50 per bbl. No. 2—Has also declined. The stock is moderately large, but the enquiry is light and the market may be quoted at $2 90 to $3 for extra quality; No. 1 and Pales show no change so far as regards prices. In some instances extra qualities have been sought after, but as a general thing the sellers have not been offering freely and buyers have shown little disposition to purchase. The receipts, as compared with the previous week, show a decided improvement, and the stock has increased, although the shipments have been quite heavy. The stock, as taken to-day, reaches 31,336 bbls., against 24,834 bbls. last week. The sales for the week are as follows: 895 bbls. at $2 85 for strained, $3 25 for low No, 1, $3 50 for No. 1, $4 25@$4 50 for low Pale. Saturday 1,150 bbls. at $2 85 for strained, $2 90 for No. 2, $4@$4 25 for low Pale, $4 50@$4 75 for Pale, and $5 for extra Pale. Monday, 675 bbls. at $3 37½ for No. 1, $4 for extra No. 1, $1 25@$4 50 for low Pale, $4 75@$5 for Pale, $5 50 for extra Pale, and 1,500 bbls. strained at $2 60. Tuesday, 1,110 bbls. at $2 60 for strained, $2 70 for low No. 2, $3 25 for low No. 1, $4, $4 25@$4 50 for low Pale, $4 75 for Pale, $5@$5 50 for extra Pale, and $6 for Window Glass. Wednesday, 1,140 bbls. at $3 25 for low No. 1, $3 50 for No. 1, $4@$4 25 for low Pale, $4 50@$4 75 for Pale, $5@$5 50 for extra Pale, and 300 bbls. strained at $2 50 per bbl. Thursday, 478 bbls. at $3 25 for low No. 1, $3 37½ for No. 1, $4, $4 25@$4 37½ for low Pale, and $4 50 for Pale.

TAR.—Has fluctuated considerably during the past week. As was noticed in our last, the market closed Thursday evening dull and heavy, and on Friday receivers being unable to arouse a better feeling, gave way to the views of buyers, and the market declined 25 cents.

Saturday passed without material change of prices, although late in the evening the undertone was given strength by the wants of exporters, and on Monday the decline was gained by a corresponding advance. Tuesday gave no further change. Wednesday however, a slight advance was obtained, and to-day the market closes steady at $3 05.

The receipts for the week has accumulated the exports, being very light, and the stock on hand is now 1,873 bales.

The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

Friday	82 bbls.	at $3 00	per bbl
Saturday	62	" " 3 00	"
Monday	55	" " 3 25	"
Tuesday	37	" " 3 00	"
Wednesday	125	" " 3 05	"
Thursday	169	" " 3 05	"

GRAIN—CORN.—The receipts during the past week as compared with the previous week show a decrease of 11,468 bushels. The reduction to the stock has, however, been very small, as the export and consumptive demand has about equaled the receipts. In consequence of arrivals no cargo transactions have taken place, but the nominal quotations as given by the grain dealers to-day, are from 89 to 91 cents per bushel as in quality. Owing to the scarcity of grain in eastern counties the receipts from that section are very light, and the principal resources for cargoes are now Baltimore and northeastern counties of Virginia, and from all directions have been as follows: From Rappahannock river, Va., 6,000 bushels; from Hyde county, 2,000 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,800 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon railroad, 5,775 bushels. The demand from store is good, and sales are made at $1 02½ to $1 05 per bushel, highest figure including sacks.——OATS—Are in better stock and the demand shows a slight increase. A fair business has been done in the way of small sales at 80 cents per bushel.——PEAS.—The receipts are light, but the stock is sufficiently large to meet the wants. Sales are made for lots of size at 90 cts. to $1 10 for cow, and $1 20 for strictly clay, and $1 25 to $1 30 for white, per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Since our last weekly summary the market has gained the concession made in Western meats during the previous week. There has been little if any improvement in North Carolina bacon, and the transactions are on a very moderate scale only. The stock is heavy, and receipts large. Sales by the quantity at the following quotations: 8¾ to 9 cents for shoulders, 9¼ to 10 cents for sides, 10 cents for hog round, and 14½ to 15 cents for hams.—Western meats sells as follows: smoked 6¾ to 7¼ cents for shoulders, 8¾ to 9 cents for sides, and 13 to 16 cents for hams.——LARD.—North Carolina is in moderate stock, and good enquiry sells from 12 to 12½ cents per pound as in quality. Northern steam refined, in kegs and buckets, at 10 to 12 cents per pound.

BARRELS.—A good demand for country shipment has been exhibited throughout the entire period under review, and large lots have gone forward. The receipts are large and the stock now is sufficient to meet all the demands. Only one lot of sixe changed hands during the week at $2 85 for New York casks, and $2 70 for choice country packages. Sales are made from store at the following rates:—Second hand country as they run, $2 50; selected and new $2 75; New York second hand, $2 75 to $2 85 and $2 90 to $3 for new.

SHINGLES.—Some stock has accumulated on account of light shipping, large manufacturing and small receipts. Buyers for export purposes pay for contract orders for $6 00 $8 00 and $8 25 to $5 00 for common, per M.

FERTILIZERS.—With a stock in market adequate to the present demand and with a good enquiry, we note a fair business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $55, 77@80; do. do., Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $40 to $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35 cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodd-Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all ₹ ton of 2,000 lbs.

HAY.—We have no change to report in this article. The extreme good demand and continued light receipts causes the market to rule high. The stock now consists of New York and Pennsylvania Timothy, which dealers sell from wharf in lots of size at $1 90 to $2, and from store at $2 25.

CORN MEAL.—The manufacturing of the city mills combined with large receipts by rail keeps the market heavily supplied, and dealers are selling from store at $1 10 per bushel.

WOOD.—Very little business is now doing in this line. The market for Pine however rules high, and other qualities in lieu keep up. Flat loads sell at the following rates, per cord:

Pine	$2 75 to 3 00
Ash	3 00
Oak	3 00
Blackjack	3 00 to 3 25

EGGS—The large receipts has relieved the wants to some extent as the market is a little lower. Sells from carts at 20 to 22½ cents per dozen).

BEEF CATTLE.—Butchers extent of purchases are limited to their immediate wants; very few are arriving, which sell at 8 to 10 cents per lb. on the hoof.

FLOUR—Has experienced no change of quotation since our last. The receipts are large, and the stock has been increased. The demand is good, and we refer to our table for wholesale prices for quotations.

LIME—The stock is fully large to supply the wants, which are only for small lots. Sells from store at $1 65 per cask.

TIMBER—The receipts of this article though quite small, are sufficient with the stock now on hand to supply the mills for present manufacturing. Below we give a full classification and correct statement of the market:

EXTRA PRIME MILL LUMBER by Railroad, ... $16 00 to 17 50
Second class do. ..... $15 00 to 16 00
River Timber, first quality ..... $13 00 to 15 00
Second class river ..... $10 00 to 13 00
Common Mill ..... $ 8 50 to 10 00
Ordinary ..... $ 7 00 to 8 50
Inferior ..... $ 5 00 to 6 00

PEANUTS—Remain in the same dull and quie condition as noted last week:

Ordinary ..... $ 75 to 1 00
Prime ..... 1 25 to 1 35
Extra Prime ..... 1 50 to 1 60
Fancy ..... None.

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@20 00
" " Hayti cargoes	00 00@20 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00@26 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

FREIGHTS.—By steamers rates continue high, but by sailing vessels naval store rates are unchanged. The scarcity of freight room has been relieved by the recent arrivals. We refer to our table for last rates paid.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 00	$ 00 a $ 60
Tar ..... per bbl	0 60 a 60	00 a 1
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 50	00 a 90
Rosin ..... per bbl	00 a 60	00 a 60
Cotton ..... per bale	00 a 2 00	00 a 1 00
Cotton Goods, "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed ..per bush.	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts ... "	3 a 6	08 a 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 60	00 a 60
Tar ..... per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 1 00
Rosin ..... per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a
Cotton ..... per bale	1 00 a 2 00	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 75	0 60 a 0 75
Peanuts ..per bush.	00 a 8	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar ..... per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin ..... per bbl	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton ..... per bale	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ½
Peanuts ..per bush.	00 a 11	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00

WEEKLY JOURNAL

One year.....$3 00
Six months.....1 00

CLUB RATES:

Three Copies.....$5 50
Four " 7 00
Five " 8 50
Ten " 15 00
Twenty " 27 00

Weekly Journal and Reconstructed Farmer, one year.....$3 00
Weekly Journal and Rural Carolinian.....3 00
Weekly Journal and Banner of the South and Planters' Journal.....3 75

The money must accompany every order. Remittances may be made at our risk in drafts, postal money orders, registered letters, or by Express.

Specimen copies sent on application.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872.

State News.

Business very dull in Raleigh.

They skate in Winston.

Corn in Raleigh 6 feet high.

The crops are looking well everywhere.

STURGEON is selling at 6 cents per pound in Fayetteville.

A large grey eagle was lately shot about two miles north of Raleigh, by a young colored lad.

Seven cars loaded with cucumbers, beans and squash passed through Wilson, in one day last week, for Northern markets.

L. A. Warren, Esq., ex-sheriff of Northampton county, died very suddenly on Tuesday evening last.

W. H. Finch, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner of Insurance and Inspector of Corporations for North Carolina.

The churches of Raleigh dow have policemen to keep the loafers from disturbing the congregations.

Thos. H. Briggs, of Raleigh, has been elected a member of the Penitentiary Board of Directors, vice Gen. Alfred Dockery, resigned.

The Battleboro' *Advance* is about half right when it says: The newspaper press in North Carolina has improved a thousand per cent. since January first.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says that Messrs. J. D. Williams & Co. have commenced erecting a new store on the site of the old Clarendon Bank.

EXCURSIONISTS BEWARE!—We understand that one of the female excursionsts to Salisbury, on last Sabbath, gave birth to a full sized baby, in Burke county, before reaching home. Excursionists beware.—Hickory Tavern *Eagle*.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* says: Miss Nannie J. Nichols sold on 1st June one days' picking of straw, berries, dried, to Henry N. Brown—8 lbs. at 15 cts. per lb. Brown says the fruit crop is worth more than all the other crops exported from the country.

The Winston *Sentinel* says: The area of tobacco planted this spring in the counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin will be largely increased over any previous year. The season has been fine and plants, though quite small, abundant, and with a seasonable year the crop will be large.

The *Southerner* reports the steamer Vesta all alive and kicking again and says: "The energy and dispatch shown by Capt. Hatton in so soon placing his boat upon the line again after her late mishap is deserving of the highest praise.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says: Our townsman, Dr. Geo. L. Kirby, will during the summer erect a very handsome residence. It is to be built of brick and when completed will be the handsomest dwelling in town. The cost of the building will be about $6,000.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: We saw this morning in the yard of Mr. Charles Yates, a curiosity in the insect line, which consisted of countless thousands of worms about a half an inch long, which move in one continuous string, resembling at first sight, one great, overgrown worm. They made their appearance about a week ago in the garden but don't seem to do any damage.

The Raleigh *News* says: Allison Horton, aged about 50 years, a highly esteemed citizen of Little River Township, was killed on Monday last by being thrown from his wagon against a tree.

Mr. Horton was returning from a visit in the neighborhood with his two daughters, when his horse became frightened, dashed off, and the wagon striking a tree threw him out, causing the sad accident. The young ladies escaped uninjured.

The Salisbury *Examiner* says: The Rev. J. H. Tillinghas', for more than five years Rector of St. Luke's Church in this place, has resigned his charge and accepted a call to the Pastorate of St. John's and Zion Churches, Richland county, South Carolina.

The Vestry of St. Luke's have invited the Rev. Frank J. Murdoch, of Asheville, N. C., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. J. H. Tillinghast, and it is believed that he will accept.

HON. JOSIAH TURNER, JR.—The name of Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange, had been prominently ment oned in connection with the nomination for Congress from this District.

In the Convention yesterday, before any names were put in nomination, Mr. Turner came forward and asked his friends not to put his name before the Convention; that he was not a candidate for any position—that he had enlisted "for the war" against Radicalism, and would not be content until North Carolina was redeemed. Mr. Turner continued in a patriotic and encouraging speech, which produced great applause. The manner in which his remarks were received attested what a deep hold he held upon the affections of his friends in the Convention.—Raleigh *News*.

RADICAL LIES NAILED.—A statement is being circulated by the State Radical press that the railroad bridge at Kinston was cut, on last Monday, by "enraged Ku-Klux," to prevent Tod R. Caldwell and Hargrove from meeting their appointment at this place. The republication of this falsehood in every Radical sheet makes it necessary that we should notice it. The statement is simply a LIE, and the assertion that it was done to prevent Caldwell from reaching Goldsboro' is a malicious falsehood, manufactured out of the whole cloth for political effect.

It is true that the bridge was cut on Monday morning, but it was done by the steamboat Caswell, to enable their steamer to pass, and not in the interest of any political party or out of political motives.

The Caswell has been running on the Neuse between Kinston and Newbern for nearly two months. The Neuse is a navigable stream, and neicher a railroad nor private individuals have a right to block up the highways or navigation. The proprietors have again and again applied to the railroad authorities for a draw in the bridge. This they agreed to. Weeks elapsed, but nothing was done in that direction. In the meantime it became necessary to take up a span of the bridge whenever the boat had occasion to pass. This caused much loss of time to the boat and no little vexation to its proprietors.

The Caswell came from Newbern last Saturday night, and anchored near the bridge, waiting patiently for the railroad employes to take up the span. Patience gave out, and on Monday morning the boatmen cut the bridge and the steamer came to Kinston. This delayed the mail train some four or five hours—until the damages could be repaired. Political motives had nothing whatever to do with the cutting of the bridge. With the owners of the Caswell "time is money," and these purely personal considerations induced them to act as they did. The charge that it was done to prevent Caldwell from meeting his appointment is a willful lie. The public can easily see through this most contemptible dodge of Radical politicians. —Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

John D. Pemberton, Esq., of Wadesboro, will deliver an address at the close of Rev. Mr. Bowden's school, at Mineral Springs, on Friday, 21st June.

Hon. Thos. S. Ashe has already opened the campaign in the Sixth District. He was to have spoken at Rockingham yesterday.

The Rockingham *Observer* says: "Maj. Long tells us, that on last Monday he had four corn stalks on his *own field corn*.—This, we think, is early.

The Reidsville *Recorder* says: A pair of Dolly Vardens, twin sisters, are in this village—one is white and the other jet black.

The Ashville *Citizen* says: This section has suffered severely recently from continued dry weather. The oat crop must be entirely ruined in many places.

Judge R. P. Dick has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate as United States District Judge for the Western Circuit, and V. S. Luske as Solicitor.

The Weldon *News* hears that a young lady committed suicide, a few days ago, near Margarettsville, by hanging herself.—It was thought that the bad conduct of a brother, who had been guilty of forgery, drove her to this rash act.

Judge Merrimon, our candidate for Governor, and J. H. Separks, Esq., our candidate for Superintendent of Public Works, will speak at Trinity College, on Friday, 14th inst. Hons. M. W. Ransom and J. M. Leach are expected to be present.

The Raleigh *News* says: Master Edmond B. Gayle, son of our townsman, Maj. J. B. Gayle, Master Mechanic of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, has passed his examination before the Board of Examiners, and entered West Point as a cadet from North Carolina.

The Charlotte *Dispatch* says: The Sixth District Convention at Concord yesterday nominated for Congress Hon. O. H. Dockery. Gen. Rufus Barringer presided and spoke at some length. There were only ten delegates present, nine whites and one negro, of the former of whom four were Federal officials. W. S. Bynum, Esq., was made district elector.

Governor Vance spoke in the afternoon, surpassing any of his former ablq efforts.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: Some days ago the ship *Moravian* arrived at Norfolk, Va., bringing some 140 Scotch and English immigrants to this country. Col. Geo. Little, our Commissioner of Immigration, was on hand, and induced quite a number to come and inspect the lands of this State, and on Thursday evening quite a number arrived in this city. We learn that these immigrants are well to-do farmers and are men of some capital.

GREAT FALLS COTTON MILLS.—The operations for this mill for the month ending 31st May, 1872, a report of which was kindly shown us, will compare favorably with any other mill, North or South. The products have been steadily increasing, until they reached for the month of May 154,150 yards of 4-4 sheeting, being a daily average of about 6,600 yards, besides a large amount of cotton batting. This is the largest monthly yield ever yet made, but as there are yet other looms to start, with good health and a good working force, with favoring attending circumstances and surroundings, we look for still further increase of products.—Rockingham *Observer*.

DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.—The following gentlemen have been elected as Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which assembles in Baltimore on the 9th of July:

For the State at Large.—H. G. Williams, of Nash; J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover; John Manning, Jr., of Chatham, and A. M. Scales, of Rockingham.

First District: H. A. Gilliam, of Chowan, and J. L. Mitchell, of Bertie.

Second District: C. J. Gee, of Halifax, and T. S. Kenan, of Wilson.

Third District: H. D. Hall, of New Hanover, and H. B. Short, of Columbus.

Fourth District: D. M. Barringer, of Wake, and J. U. Kirkland, of Orange.

Fifth District: J. M. Mathes, of Forsythe, and J. M. Worth, of Randolph.

Sixth District: Z. B. Vance, of Mecklenburg, and P. B. Means, of Cabarrus.

Seventh District: ——, of ——, and ——, of ——.

Eighth District: T. L. Clingman, of Buncombe, and A. M. Erwin, of McDowell.

A Celestial Marriage.

The vermilion edict has been issued declaring that the Emperor of China is to be wedded, and mandarins of buttons of every color prostrate themselves and kiss the ground before the bulletin of yellow silk which announces the determinatton of the Empress Dowager to invest the cousin of the Sun with the full dignity of matrimony and its accompanying powers. Three decrees, in fact, are required to make known this august decision. The first names the bride, Alute, a maiden of illustrious descent; the second appoints three assistant spouses, members of the Imperial harem; and the third directs the college of astronomers and board of rites and ceremonies to select a particularly auspicious day in October next for the celebration of the bridal. Pomp and circumstance may well herald and accompany such an event, for it marks the assumption of hereditary power by a rule whose title is the Son of Heaven, whose dominion is the Central Kingdom, who is the god and the father of his people, the Lord of a Myriad Years, and to whom all potentates of the outer barbarism yield constructive allegiance and approach his presence, if at all, only with profound obeisance. To such it is fit that the sun, moon and planets, his near relations, should extend their most favorable countenance on the important occasion, and the Le-poo is warned that its calculations of opposition and conjunction must be undertaken with the skill, and care of Copernicus himself, to avoid errors in this momentous affair.

It is, moreover, an event of unusual significance, inasmuch as it marks the accession of the infant Emperor to the privileges of his majority, with which he assumes all the powers of his rank. By the Chinese method of reckoning, which counts a child one year of age at the moment of birth, this celestial bridegroom is now seventeen; but if the Queen-mother has rightly estimated his ability to manage his own domestic affairs, there need be no doubt of his capacity to conduct even the most perplexing business of State. For there can be few matters requiring greater force of character than the preservation of peace in a harem which includes a niece as first wife and an aunt as subsidiary. It also introduces a new element into Chinese politics, since now for the first time can be expected a definite decision concerning the rights of foreign nations to association on an equality, and the admission of Ambassadors to the Imperial presence erect, contrary to the custom which compels them to approach the yellow screen on their knees, striking the earth with their foreheads. Alute is granddaughter of a minister who hated "foreign devils" with his whole soul and strove with his whole strength against the opening of China to the outside world: and if the Empress elect has inherited this disposition and is possessed of a turn of mind for politics, the effect of her influence may extend far beyond the limits of the Flowery Kingdom. But we may hope for the best from the happy conjunction of planets which the Imperial astronomers will secure, and proffer in advance our congratulations upon the happy event which will so soon set every joss-house and pagoda ablaze with lanterns, and rend the air of the Central Kingdom with the joyous sound of gongs and bombs and crackers, celebrating the accession of a new ruler of the Celestials.

Several ladies of Paris, distinguished before the war as amateur vocalists, have come out in public having been compelled to do so by the loss of fortune.

The Japanese ambassadors have accepted a public banquet with the New York Chamber of Commerce.

A New York justice told a witness, "Young man, if you speak in that way again, this court will forget its dignity and punch you in the snoot."

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

Ice Floes and Ice Fields.

A Frozen Stream from Baffin's Bay to Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, May 20.

Since early in January enormous fields of ice, sometimes 200 miles in breadth, have been passing these shores in almost a continuous stream. The thickness of this field-ice is from twenty to thirty feet. The distance between Baffin's Bay, where the ice-fields are formed, and the waters of the Gulf Stream, where the masses are dissolved, is from 1,500 to 2,000 miles. It may be affirmed without any exaggeration, that a river of ice, varying from 50 to 200 miles in breadth, and 2,000 miles in length has been for three months pouring incessantly its contents into the tepid waters of the Gulf Stream. The winter has been fearfully severe, and the quantity and thickness of the ice unprecedented. The consequences to our seal fishery have been ruinous. During nearly the whole of March and part of April northeast winds prevailed, by which this huge stream of ice was deflected and pressed upon our shores in a close "pack," filling every bay, harbor and inlet with masses of ice and completely blockading the whole coast, with the exception of a few intervals, when the west wind loosened the "pack" and drove it out to sea. The enormous quantity of ice which is carried in this way from the polar regions to warmer temperatures no arithmetic could calculate. Some slight idea of its extent may be formed from the case of the Resolute, exploring ship, which having been abandoned by reason of its getting entangled in a vast field of ice, in Melville's straits, was found afterwards in Baffin's Bay, having been carried one thousand miles from its former position. A similar occurrence carried Captain De Haven, of the United States Navy, and Captain McClintock, of the British Navy, in a mass of frozen sea-water, an equal distance south of their position.

SCENERY OF THE ICE-FIELDS.

An ice-covered ocean, such as that on which we have been so long gazing this year, is generally a grim and ghostly sight; but at times, when the stately bergs come along in troops, their domes, spires and turrets glittering with dazzling whiteness in the sunbeams, and when the long swell of the Atlantic rends the icefield into floes, and hurls them against each other in wild warfare, piling the shattered fragments one upon another, and when the icebergs sail in and take part in the fray, then the scene is grand and awful. Fancy two ice-floes, each a million tons in weight, under the influence of opposite rotatory motions, rushing together in the death grapple!—The crash is awful, but the struggle is only momentary. The weaker yields, and is crushed beneath the waves, while the shattered fragments of the victor are piled on the back of its prostrate foe to the height of forty or fifty feet; or it may be a huge berg, half a mile in circumference, smites with its lofty forehead a small field of ice, and with a roar like the discharge of a park of artillery the floe is rent into wide fissures and split into a thousand fragments, which strew the ocean far and wide. Think of some unhappy ship caught in such a drifting pack, where at any moment the meeting floes may grind her into atoms!—Night comes down, and the blinding snow-drift, hurled on the wings of a fierce nor'easter, darkens the air. The spray beats over the deck, freezing as it falls, and covers everything with ice. No situation more trying to human courage and endurance can be imagined. Huge blocks of ice are hurled as from a catapult against the ship making the masts quiver as if about to fall, and straining every joint till the vessel groans again. Should she come between two meeting bergs, or a floe and berg, instant destruction follows; for iron and timber could no more resist the pressure than a wine-glass the effect of a canon-ball. The resounding blows of the ice-bergs, the roar of the storm overhead, the straining of the ship's timbers—all these make up a scene enough to appal the stoutest hearr.

These are the dangers amid which our hardy sealers pursue their perilous calling. When the storm abates and the morning dawns a ghastly scene presents itself. The ice is piled in "hummocks" twenty or thirty feet high, under the force of the tremendous concussion; ridges and furrows of ice, with dark lines of water between, everywhere meet the eye; the spray is breaking in foam against the crystal walls of the icebergs, and the waves are dashing through their emerald caves. The poor sailor breathes a hurried thanksgiving for deliverance from an awful death.

FORMATION OF ICE-FIELDS AND BERGS.

Whence come these immense ice-fields that glide past our coast? They are fragments of the ice formed during winter on the surface of the sea in Davis's and Baffin's Bay. There the sea, even in deep water, becomes frozen at the surface.—Fresh water congeals at a temperature of 32 degs. of Fahrenheit, but sea-water must be reduced to 27 degs. before it deposits its salt and begins to freeze. When formed, it floats like the ice of fresh water and nearly with the same buoyancy. It may, indeed, be doubted whether salt water ice be really anything else than fresh, with a portion of concentrated brine entangled in its pores. Snow falling and floating on water of 28 degs. does not, of course, melt, so that the Polar seas become coated with a stratum of perfectly fresh ice over very extensive tracts. As the sun comes north the ice in these Polar seas break up and is driven southward on the Arctic current past our shores. The icebergs, detached from the enormous masses of ice that the Greenland glaciers project in the fords along the coast, are also carried away on the same current. These bergs are all of land formation. The glens and valleys of Greenland are filled up with solid ice, which has been accumulating for uncounted ages; and from these sources the floating bergs are supplied. Pressed forward by accumulations of snow far up the gorges, these frozen rivers project their extremities into the sea. Water, freezing in their fissures, expands with irresistible force, tears off large fragments from the outer edge, which are precipitated into the ocean; the tides and storms undermine their base and produce the same effect. The huge masses, thus dislonged, float away as icebergs. But the parent-glacier, nothing lessened by the numerous progeny which it throws off year after year, continues still to rear its sapphire battlements, every snowflake giving adamantine firmness to its walls.

PERILS OF THE ICE-FIELDS.

The ice-fields constitute one of the most wonderful and beautiful objects to be met with in the world. Frequently they are seen twenty or thirty miles in diameter, and when closely packed they sometimes extend to a length of fifty or a hundred miles. As a general rule, their surface is covered with snow, and when this is frozen there is no difficulty in traveling over them. At times large fields are met with, perfectly level and smooth, but more frequently their surfaces are varied with hummocks, some of which form ridges or chains, while others consist of insulated heaps. These hummocks often present serious difficulties in the way of our seal-hunters, when dragging their burdens of fat to the vessels; but they relieve the uniformity of intense light reflected from the surface of the ice-field by exhibiting shades of delicate blue in all the hollows, where the light is partly intercepted by passing through a portion of ice. When there is a heavy swell on the ocean these ice-fields often acquire a rotatory motion, and when we consider their immense [illegible] we [illegible] form some faint idea of the impetus communicated by such a body in motion. Scoresby calculates one mentioned by him at ten thousand [illegible]s of tons. Such a mass encountering a vessel would crush her as a trip-hammer would crush a walnut; or under favorable circumstances, might lift her, by the pressure, clean out of the water, and place her high and dry upon the ice. It is marvellous with what dexterity our seal-hunters manage to make their way amid these ice fields, and evade the dangers. A variety of circumstances conduces to aid them. In a fog, a peculiar blackness in the atmosphere round a bright haze at the horizon indicates the position of an ice-field; and its place and character are shown at night by the reflection of the snow-light on the horizon. An experienced seal-hunter can readily distinguish, by the blink, as it is termed, whether the ice is newly formed, heavy, compact or open. The most lucid blink or snow-light is that of field-ice; it is tinged with yellow: of packed ice it is pure white; ice newly formed has a grey ish blink; and a deep yellow that indicates snow on land. To the seal hunter these signs are all important, and when carefully noted, help him much in threading his way amid the "ice meadows" in safety. No year passes without some loss of life or of vessels; but not more than once in half a century do such disasters occur as those over which we are mourning this year.—Seventeen sailing vessels and three large steamers are known to be lost at present; fifty hunters have met a watery grave, and serious apprehensions are entertained regarding other vessels of which no intelligence has been received up till this date.—Such occurrences remind us of the fearful perils of the ice-fields, against which, at times, no skill or courage can guard.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

SENATE—At 2 o'clock this a. m. passed sundry apportionment bills with 92 amendments, including Kellog's supplemental force bill, extending federal election regulations which now apply to cities of 20,000 inhabitants to all voting precincts.

HOUSE—There is opposition to Kellogg's force bill which passed the Senate this morning with fighting to keep it on the Speaker's table. This will defeat sundry appropriation bills which involve some $30,000, to which Kellogg's bill is an amendment. It requires two-thirds of the House to take action on the bill, and as the Democrats seem determined, an extra session is quite probable. A majority will pass the bill in extra session.

OHIO.

TOLEDO, June 8.

A furious storm passed over this city which prostrated an unfinished building and crushing the adjoining one. One person killed and several perhaps fatally wounded. Two men were drowned by the capsizing of a sail boat. The grain elevators were unroofed and other buildings damaged.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

The city was almost dark last night in consequence of the strike of the gas laborers.

A dispatch from New Castle, Delaware, reports that William Dennis, the negro who outraged Miss Mary Thompson March 26th and escaped, was captured at Chester last night and lodged in the jail this morning. He confessed the deed, and threats of lynching him were made by the people.

ILLINOIS.

CANTON, June 8.

All the lowlands are flooded by the rain storm of last night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.

Capt. Calvocoresses had $80,000 in bonds with him when murdered. No certain clue yet to the robbers. Ten thousand dollars reward is offered for the stolen bonds.

The St. Crispins have resolved to strike against a reduction of wages.

Preparations are made for a parade of all the trades on Monday.

The Printers threaten to join the eight hour movement early in July.

Dr. Lanahan of the Methodist Book concern has been committed to jail in default of $50,000 bail for libel.

W. F. Beers, night editor of the Tribune, died of congestion of the brain.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

The Clerical Committee by which charges against the Rev. Dr. L. D. Huston of the M. E. Church South have been investigated, after a session of deliberation through the entire night, at 5 o'clock this morning declared him "not guilty" of the charges.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.

A change of venue has been refused to Mrs. Fair.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

SENATE—Yesterday's session over the Supplemental Force bill was very bitter. Passed by a vote of 31 to 12.

Mr. Sumner moved, as an amendment his Civil Rights, but the Chairman, Mr. Pomeroy, ruled it out of order.

Mr. Sumner appealed from the ruling, but the Senate sustained Mr. Pomeroy by a vote of yeas 5; nays 35.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, was received in the House at noon to-day, with a resolution that the Senate insists upon its amendments and asks for a committee of Conference.

Mr. Garfield made the motion that the bill be taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the committee on appropriation. The Democrats opposed this act, as the enforcement act had been put on the bill by the Senate, and that amendment was objectionable to them. As the bill was on the Speaker's table, it required a two-thirds vote to take it up, but if it should be referred to the appropriation committee, they could report it back, and a majority vote would pass it as long as the bill remained on the Speaker's table. The Democrats had the power to prevent the passage, and this they announced to be their intention, unless the objectionable amendment was taken off, as the responsibility of putting it on rested with the Senate. The Democrats made a proposition to let the bill and all the amendments except the enforcement act, go the committee to be reported back and passed by a majority vote, the enforcement act to be reserved on the Speaker's table under the two-thirds rule. Garfield wouldn't agree to this, and the Democrats intimated that they would defeat the bill rather than pass it with this obnoxious amendment. The matter was discussed some time when objection was made to further discussion, and the bill took its place on the Speaker's table.

Subsequently, Campbell, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the bill and amendments be referred to the Committee on Appropriations; that all amendments be reported back and passed by a majority vote, except the enforcement act amendment which should require a two-thirds vote to pass it.

This resolution the Speaker refused to entertain upon a point of order, raised by Hoar, of Massachusetts, and declared the effect of it was an effort of the minority to reserve to themselves the right to defeat the bill against the wishes of the majority.

Beck offered a resolution declaring the action of the Senate in putting on this amendment a violation of the Constitution, and directing the Clerk to return the bill to the Senate with the request that they rescind their action on the enforcement act amendment.

Upon this Beck moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. This motion was defeated by a vote of 74 yeas to 97 nays.

Garfield then moved to suspend the rules and refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations. This was negatived by a strict party vote, 97 yeas to 67 nays, it requiring a two-thirds vote.

Both Houses have passed the conference report upon the appropriation bill for awards of the Southern Claims Commission.

The House is still filibustering over the supplemental force bill. There seems to be a prospect of a compromise, but in any event the passage of the force bill this session is very improbable.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.

Dr. Lanahan was released to-day on $5,000 bail.

Specie shipments to-day nearly one million dollars. Shipments for the week over three and one quarter millions.

At the meetings of the various Trades this morning, the indications were that there will be a large turn out on Monday.

The Gas men struck this morning.

Commissioner Bumsted, of Jersey City, is sentenced to 9 months in the State prison. Commissioner Vreland will be sentenced next week.

Large detachments of police are stationed at the different Gas Works to prevent disturbances, if any occur. The workmen propose to trike for 8 hours, and it is feared that the city will be in darkness to-night.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, June 8.

Further reports concerning the great storm of Thursday night in Central Illinois, show that an immense amount of damage was done in Peoria, Fulton, Knox and other counties in that section of the State. The destruction of bridges on the county roads has been almost universal. In the city of Peoria fences and trees were blown down, and cellars filled with water, and every railroad leading out of that city suffered more or less. No trains left there yesterday.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad had about four miles of its track, and many bridges swept away. The Toledo, Peria & Wabash railroad also suffered severely, losing one bridge 150 feet in length, and the entire road bed in a number of places. A large force of men has been to work repairing damages, and there will be but little interruption to travelers. In the town of Hamilton, the damages are fearful. The town is almost entirely under water, and barns, stock, &c., have been swept miles away. The most singlar circumstance of the storm is the Illinois river running up stream. The immense volume of water that poured into the stream has created a back water, and there is a strong current running northward. The river last night was still rising rapidly, and fears of serious damages from this source were entertained.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

The Clerical Committee, before which the charges against Dr. Huston were investigated consisted of Rev. Nilson Head. D. D., Leesburg, Va.; Rev. Mr. Crenshaw, Fairfax, Va.; Rev. T. E. Corson, Winchester, Va.; Rev. P. H. Wisler, Rockville, Va.; Rev. J. M. Spongler, Baltimore, with Rev. Dr. Rogers, as Presiding Elder President. The Investigating Committee's, Report, acquitting the accused, was signed by all members of the Committee.

A Wife-Scalper—His Terrible End.

In the issue of April 18th we published an account of the scalping of Mrs. Purdy at Government Springs, Utah, by her husband, on the 9th, and also mention was made of her death on the 11th, while on her way to Ogden with her father and brothers. Purdy escaped, after committing a deed that any Apache Indian would hardly be guilty of, and was traced by officers toward the Filmore road. He was surprised in camp near Lake Sevier and arrested. The officers laid over for two days to recruit their animals, and started with their prisoner to Government Springs. They concluded to take him to Salt Lake City. About half way between the Springs and the city a party of twenty armed men surrounded them and demanded Purdy. The two officers saw that resistance was useless, and delivered him up. He was taken a short distance from the road, and, after a hasty examination, sentenced to be shot. Half an hour was given him to prepare for death. He acknowledged that his object of marrying the young woman was to possess himself of her property, and that his intention was to kill her when he learned that she had exposed his operations to her father and brothers at Ogden. He stated that he was born in Auburn, N. Y., and that his mother and William H. Seward were cousins. Seward maintained and educated him at his own expense. When the war broke out he joined the New York volunteers, and took part in several battles. In the summer of 1863 he was sent to Washington on important business of the commander of the brigade. While there he gambled off his own money and several thousand dollars entrusted to him by members of his regiment to be delivered to their friends. Becoming desperate, he forged Seward's name to a check for $4,000, and received the money on it from Corcoran, the Washington banker.—He left this city in disguise immediately after receiving the money, and after many narrow escapes from arrest reached Omaha. He spent all the money he had in a few months, and went to Denver, Colorado Territory. He next turned up at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and married the daughter of Manuel Zapata, one of the wealthiest ranchers in New Mexico. One of his wife's brothers detected him in a swindling operation, and in a difficulty between them he killed his brother-in-law. He fled the country, and reached the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, where he continued up to the time of going to Ogden. After giving the above account of himself, he told the party to finsih him as soon as possible, if they meant business.—*White Plains (Nevada) News, May 8th.*

Here is a new idea for a fair. Some ladies of Boston racked their fancy to devise something new, by which they could get money out of the pockets of the gentlemen attending a certain fair, and settled on the following plan: They had an apron table and a neck-tie table. The neck-ties were made of the same materials, and matched the aprons. The ladies bought the aprons, or the gentlemen bought them for them, and every gentleman was informed he must purchase a neck-tie. The neck-tie secured, he was expected to take the lady who wore the apron to match it, to the ice cream table, and order ice cream for her and himself. By this sharp practice the aprons were sold, the neck-ties were sold and the ice-cream also disposed of, and it was all for the benefit of the church.

1872.
CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20

For second larges' crop.....15
For third " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and $20

For second best crop.....15
For third " " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres, under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.

Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25

The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.

Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Pate, value.$25

To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:

Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas.....$10
Cucumbers.....10
Tomatoes.....8
Asparagus.....10
Radishes.....5
Peaches.....8
Pears.....5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord.10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.

600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.

400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.

400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully,
DEROSSET & Co., State Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1872.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE-SUPERPHOSPHATE and the STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, we offer the following Premiums to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held in the Fall of 1872:

2,000 lbs. Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

2,000 lbs. Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

The above Premiums are for crops produced by use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.

We offer also one ton each of "Whann's" and "Star Phosphate" in competition with other Superphosphate or Commercial Fertilizers. Certificates must be furnished to the General Secretary, setting forth that our Phosphates were used, side by side, with other Fertilizers. The person who produces the best results from the use of either "Whann's" or "Star," compared with any or all others, shall be entitled to one ton of the special manure used. The same quantity of each of the competing Fertilizers to be used in the test and on the same kind of ground.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

VICK & MEBANE, General Agents.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, Secretary C. F. A. A:

SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in November, 1872:

1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of cotton to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn to the acre.

500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.

500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.

The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.

The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHROP & CUMMING.

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums will be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.

WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICERS:

ROB'T H. COWAN.....President.
JOHN W. ATKINSON.....Vice President.
F. H. CAMERON.....Secretary.
Dr. E. A. ANDERSON.....Medical Director

DIRECTORS.

J. W. ATKINSON, General Insurance Agent.
J. B. GRAINGER, Presid't Bank of New Hanover.
F. W. KERCHNER, Grocer and Commission Merchant.
C. M. STEDMAN, of Wright